Bombay Gazette.
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,990—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1910.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th March	INDIA	7911	.....	...
2nd April.	† MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	† ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	†SALSETTE	6000	† MONGOLIA	9093
23rd "	† MANTUA	10885	† MAMORA	10509
30th "	†SALSETTE	6000	.....	...
7th May.	† CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	†SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10490
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9031
4th June.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th "	†SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	† HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
25th "	† BRITANNIA	9032	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	† OCEANA	6810	.....	...
9th "	†SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	† ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd "	†SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	† CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KRONPRINZ	5413	A. Fiorelli	1st April
BRESSNA	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
APSIDA	4783	E. Sebenjan	1st May
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gullichner	16th "
KOMMERZ	3423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWARTS	6000	B. Bednarz	28th March
NIPPON	6490	S. Taraboschia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7688	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	675	,, 750*
Single Class to London	545	,, 635*
Single Class to London and back	865	,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	525	
Intermediate Class to London	445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	675	
Single Class to London	545	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	865	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.

Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bacigalupo	6017	29th Mar. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince	April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock [illegible]

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time
GOLCONDA	1822	Thur. 24th Mar.	5 p.m.
[illegible]	1711	Fri. 25th Mar.	5 a.m.
[illegible]	921	Mon. 28th Mar.	10 a.m.

† Carries the arrival of English mail steamer.

Passengers, Dwarks, and C. Magvis.

FOR O. MANDVIS, KARACHI AND SUEZ (Weekly).

S. S. "DILURA," 1,635 tons, sails on Thursday, 24th March for Malli and Passengers, Mandvi, Mahomera, also carries passengers and cargo on through bookings to Anwar and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,137 tons, on Monday, 28th March calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Gundr Abbas, Lingar, Shireen, Bassire, Mahomrah and Busrah.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 27th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

22nd March, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leaves Bombay, 1910.	Karachi, 1910
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6	April 15
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	...
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 13	" 21
D City of Calcutta	7512	" 20	" 28
B Walton Hall	4933	...	...
C City of Manchester	5584	...	...
C Trafford Hall	3321	...	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	...
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewards accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
a City of York	7701	21st Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
c City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept.	10th Oct. "
a City of Calcutta	7512	22nd "	15th "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY
FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.

		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ...	550	420
	Return ..	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Maenen	14th Apr. 1910
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,585	Robufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
CHERSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hearjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Haraundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E. R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1903.

CLEARANCE SALE OF NEW PIANOFORTES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., beg to offer the following pianos which have been used for demonstration purposes in their saloon, at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

The instruments offered are RELATIVELY NEW and some of them being SPECIMENS or SAMPLES of the BEST PIANOS, manufactured by the BEST MAKERS only, they become, therefore, very desirable or covetable pianos.

These pianos are at their best, being exceedingly brilliant and sensitively responsive to the most delicate touch.

We guarantee that all the pianos offered are absolutely new, and will retain their quality of tone and durability for many many years.

No idea of the unparalleled genuineness of this offer can be formed without a personal inspection of these beautiful pianos.

	Usual Price.	Reduced Price.
No. 164479. Broadwood Vertical Piano, Upright Grand, 4ft. 11in. wide, 4ft. 3in. high	1,100	910
No. 105134. Broadwood Vertical Piano, Upright, A smaller piano than foregoing and most suitable as a District Piano being of a small size. Width 4ft. 7in, height 3ft. 10in	750	625
No. 18753. Overstrung Steinweg Nachf. A grand instrument, most brilliant and a very great bargain. Width. Height	1,200	850
No. 7541. Paul Werner's (Dresden) Upright Grand. A Piano guaranteed for the Bombay climate, perfect tone and perfect touch. Is a musician's Piano. Width 4ft. 11in.. Height 4ft. 4in	850	680
No. 40850. Schiedmayer (J. and P.) Upright Grand. These pianos are well-known instruments in India and need no further recommendation from us. Width 4ft. 9in. Height 4ft. 2in	900	750
No. 143436. Overstrung, Upright Grand piano by Marcks & Co., specially built for India and guaranteed so	650	550
No. 30737. Chase and Baker Player Piano, with all the latest improvements, a most perfect Player. With practice on this Player Piano you can become a skilled musician and make your musical performances interesting to your friends	1,540	1,250
No. 28489. Concert Grand Overstrung Upright by Richard Lipp & Sons of Stuttgart. A piano especially built for India and is a most desirable piano for a musician	1,200	950
No. 51563. Needham Upright Concert Grand piano, specially built for India. In addition to the 3 pedals of the piano a third pedal when used converts the piano into a Clavier or Dummy piano	850	650
No. 13037. Standard Indian Horizontal Baby Grand Piano by Marcks & Co., Ltd. A beautiful Grand piano, specially built for Indian flats	985	780
No. 68600. Bluthner Horizontal Grand Piano, plain scale (not aliquot). Bluthner's pianos "ARE THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD"	1,700	1,360

BOMBAY AND POONA. MARCKS & CO., LTD., MUSIC AND PIANO DEPARTMENT.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
RS. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ,,	16,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YLOILO
HONGKONG		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent., per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Seremban (F. M. States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Manilla
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period as to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

EASTER 1910.

EASTER ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS filled with Sweets, SATIN EGGS, PICTORIAL EGGS, Coloured WOOD EGGS, MOON EGGS, MUSICAL EGGS, EGGS filled with CHOCOLATES, EGGS for presentation, Novelties in EASTER EGGS, Empty Eggs, Eggs in boxes. Prices from As. 2 to Rs. 5 Each.

SPECIALLY DECORATED EGGS TO ORDER, Rs. 2 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.

Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

(The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF GLASGOW."

ARRIVED on 22nd March, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chatel or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & CO.), Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 23rd March, 1910.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 25th instant (Good Friday).

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 13th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Thursday, the 7th April, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

E. P. ALLUM, General Manager.

Bombay, 17th March, 1910.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1910, at 4 P.M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

To declare a Dividend.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th March to the 6th April, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1910.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held this day, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15 (Rupees fifteen only), per Share, was sanctioned being payable on or after THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1910, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company, on 14th March, 1910.

Dividend Warrants will be given on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,

NOWROSJEE WADIA AND SONS, Agents, The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 14th March, 1910.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held this day, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15 per Share, was sanctioned being payable on or after THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1910, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company, on 14th March, 1910.

Dividend Warrants will be given on production of the Share Certificate at the Company's Registered Office, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS, Agents, The Bombay Dyeing and Manufg. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 14th March, 1910.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and of BADHAM PILE and Co., Limited, and reduced.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod, on the 8th day of January, 1910, for confirming a resolution REDUCING the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 5,00,000 to Rs. 3,50,000 is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod on the 31st day of March, 1910.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO., Attorneys for the Company.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th and 28th instant, those days being public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th March, 1910.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from Colaba to Surat, on THURSDAY, the 24th March, leaving Colaba at 21-20 and arriving at Surat at 4-50. The Special train will stop at the undermentioned stations :—

Colaba to Dadar (all Stations)	Udvada
Bandra	Bulsar
Palghar	Bilimora
Gholvad	Amalsad
Daman Road	Navsari

This Train will NOT carry first class Passengers.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th March, 1910.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(FOR ALL COMMUNITIES)

MATHERAN.

"COMPARISON IS THE TRUE TEST OF BEST QUALITY."

Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

Please apply for Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to

E. K. KHAN, Proprietor.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Last night of this week's Grand Programme.

CLEOPATRA

FOOLSHEAD REPORTER, MAXLINDER, COWARDICE, ETC.

AND

A FAMOUS ZOO.

Don't miss these Historical and Natural Pictures on any account.

ON SATURDAY, 26TH MARCH, GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform the public there will be No Performance on

GOOD FRIDAY.

ON SUNDAY, 27TH INST. FROM 7 TO 8 P. M.

GRAND PRIZE SHOW.

One GOLD WATCH will be GIVEN AWAY among other beautiful Prizes.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

APRIL, 5TH AND 8TH.

TWO PERFORMANCES OF OSCAR WILDE'S BRILLIANT COMEDY.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.

Proceeded by the Court Scene from (The late Sir Henry Irving's Lyceum Success.)

THE BELLS.

Will be given by SYDNEY T. PEASE, assisted by

Capt. C. T. Davis, Commander D. F. Vines, Mr. H. M. Kendall, Mr. W. Francis, Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mrs. Handasyd Hopkins, Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Vines and MISS ADA BRANSON (Mrs. Harry Barlow).

ON TUESDAY, April 5th,

The performance will be in aid of THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 8th, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO SYDNEY T. PEASE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4, Rs. 3 Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.

Box plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME OF THE

MERRYMAKERS.

PIERROTS and PIERRETTES

A most entertaining Double Bill.

Book seats early. Telephone No. 288.

PRICES—Rs. 2, 1 and 8 annas.

Times.—7-30 to 8-15 and 9-30 to 11-30 P. M.

NOW READY

Revised Price Sheets OF

DUTCH . . .
HAVANAS, .
MILD INDIAN AND . . . . .
MANILA . . .
CIGARS . . .

EGYPTIAN, TURKISH AND VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.

English & American Cut Tobaccos & Mixtures.

Carefully worked out after the New Import Duty and posted per return on receipt of a Post Card.

D. MERWAN & CO., CIGAR MERCHANTS AND GENERAL TOBACCONISTS, 42, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

WANTED.—Smart NEWS COMPOSITORS. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Humum Street, Fort.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 ¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

---

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO., King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

"A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM."

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what almost absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.

"Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.

LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £16,916,000
Total Revenue for 1903 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co., *Secretaries*, NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co., KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	„	81,349
Annual Income ...	„	1,406,762
Assets ...	„	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination. Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO., CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. CALCUTTA & BOMBAY

MACGOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 27-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES: BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

EASTER 1910.

PEARSE & CO.'S HOT CROSS BUNS FOR GOOD FRIDAY

and during EASTER.

Register your orders for Fresh and First Class

HOT CROSS BUNS

Prices, 1, 2 and 4 Annas each.

A Large Quantity will also be ready for Immediate Supply.

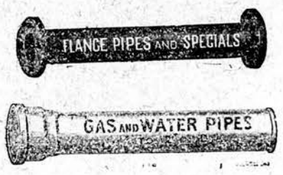
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GARLICK & Co.

SUPPLIES AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES,

CAST IRON FLANGED & SPIGOT & SOCKET PIPES, BLACK, GALVANISED AND STEAM PIPES.

SLUICE VALVES, COCKS, PIGLEAD, ETC.,



JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND MOTOR CAR ENGINEERS, WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

1910 MODEL.

Remarkable Hill Climber and Winner of important Races and Reliability trials.

Motor Accessories at moderate prices.

Second hand Motor Cars bought and sold on commission.

Repairs to all types of Motor Cars undertaken.

TRAINING OF CHAUFFEURS A SPECIALITY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

A PERAMBULATOR, by Milleen, Oxford Street, only in use a year. Price Rs. 75.

A CHILD'S COT, (white), with Mattress, by Waring. Price Rs. 20.

Both above available April 24th.

Apply Mrs. HEPPER, Beryl House, Wodehouse Road.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HYGIENE.

DRINK the best Whisky and the Whisky that has been approved to be suitable for the Indian Climate. Do not ruin your liver with bad liquor. Drink HUNTLY BLEND. It costs only Rs. 2-4 per bottle and has had the largest sale for the last 20 years.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY, OR RETAIL FROM Messrs. BRANDON & Co., VICTORIA TERMINUS AND DENISON & Co., HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)

From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.

A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)

From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12½	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 22.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... 81 3/16—1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...25·23—0·1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 93 1/4 unogd
Berlin Cheques on London ...20·45 4 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ... 24+1-16
Do. 2 months hence. ... 24+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver— ...Dull
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ... ... 1 3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about ... ...£125,000.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 85 1/4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ... 3 3/4—1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 4 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 4 3/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77 9 1-8 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 2 3-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 3 1/4+1/8

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 75,000 at 1 4 5-32.
Transfers on Bombay, „ 500,000 at 1 4 5 32
Transfers on Madras „ 200,000 at 1 4 5-32

MANCHESTER, March 22.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	8,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	300
Do. Day's Imports...	20,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	Moderate demd Steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Steady.
Mid-Americans	8·14 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F.	15 15-16 unchgd

Cotton Delivery

	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Mid Uplands	7·57	7·81	7·77	7·72	7·66
G. O. C.	+3	+2	+4	+2	+1

	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
Liverpool	7·39	7·00	6·81	6·73
	+1	+1	unchgd	+1

Sales increased yesterday by 2,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 22.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	24,000
Do. Last year	21,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	12,000
Do. Exports to Continent	6,000

Futures at New York ..... Advanced en favourables cables and

May 14·59+4	declined later owing to reported slack spot demand
Do at New York	
July 14·65+3	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·10+5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 11/16 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·81 3-8 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	52 1/8+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 13/16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm
Futures at New Orleans ...	May 14·76—4
Do. at New Orleans ...	July 14·65—4

LINSEED, LONDON, March 22.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 60 „ months, March.-April. „ Ports, Antwerp. „ Buyers sellers, &c. Sellers

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Khandeish... ... ... 5 30-32
F G Khandeish 6 2-32

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47 3/8
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 46 1/2
Do. Months—Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship 43
Do. Months—Mar-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship 64 1/4
Do. Months—Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, 1st mark ... 17·6 1/4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

FREIGHT.

Coal—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9·3 Value.

ARRIVALS.

"Gestein."

METAL.

Copper Braziers	...£ 69 3-4
Yellow Metal	6 1-8
Tin Plates J. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets per box weighing 90 lbs C. I. F. Bombay...	.....
Bar Iron Belgian no ordinary size F. C. B. Antwerp	.....
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	... 11 10 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp ...	.....

BOMBAY, MARCH 22.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., for 1s. 4 1-8d. for demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Being Council Bill day banks closed their business a little earlier.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4 1-32d. May
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 2/16d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ...	... 1s. 4 11-32d.
„ „ Forward ...	1s. 4 1/4d. 15 May
„ 6 m/s Reddy ...	... 1s. 4 15/32d
Francs 3 m/s „ ...	171 1/2 to 171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	139 1/2 to 139 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 127 1-4
„ Shanghai ...	... 170 1-4
„ Japan ..	... 149

Market is steady.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1-16 up both for ready and forwards at 24 and New York also advanced 1-8 at 52 1-8.

Local Gold market remains steady. There was little more up-country and local demand and prices were put up by quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were also in moderate demand as usual and prices remained unchanged.

Silver opened as Rs. 69-14-0. London market was up but private advices from Home reported the tone of the market "dull." Our market was easier and there being few sellers, forward rate declined to Rs. 69-11-0 at the close. For ready there was a moderate demand and 75 to 100 packages changed hands.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	0	3
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	69	13	0
Penny ready	69	9	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
First Settlement	69	11	0
Second	69	15	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Firm. London quotation was 3d. up. Local prices being high demand was less. The American crop being limited exporters are freely making purchases both for ready and forward, so prices are firm.

Rapeseed :—Firm. London quotation was 2d. up. Enquiry was moderate and price advanced 1-2 to one anna.

Poppyseed :—Firm. Demand for ready and forward was good and tone of the market was firm.

Castorseed :—Firm. Demand was fair and price advanced 4 annas.

Cottonseed :—Quiet. Demand for ready lots was not much and forward was not inquired after, so prices declined 4 annas.

Groundnuts— Gingelly and Mowrasseed :— } Quiet but steady. Demand both for ready and forward was moderate and prices were maintained.

Wheat :—Firm. London quotation remain unchanged. Local demand is dull and prices remain unchanged.

BOMBAY, March 23.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	...Rs. 10 14
Linseed, Small	... „ 10 13

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore	...Rs. 6 14
Yellow do.	... „ 6 15
Do. Gujarat	... „ 7 13
Poppyseed	... „ 10 2
Castorseed	... „ 36 to 37
Mowrasseed... ...	... „ 6 12
Maize	... „ 22 to 23
Groundnuts	... „ 61 to 44
Mustardseed	... „ 55 to 50
Gingellyseed	... „ 49 to 53
Khandesh Mowri ...	} „ 47 to 48
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	} „ 42 to 47
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	} „ 42 to 43
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} „ 41 to 42
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} „ 42 to 44
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} „ 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	} „ 40 to 41
Do. Ahmedabad...	

WHEAT—

Pissi	... „ 40 to 44
Hard Red... ...	... „ 33 to 39
Cottonseed	... „ 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday 22nd March :—

Wheat	1,5883 cwts
Linseed	15,127 „
Rapeseed	12,204 „
Ghingellyseed	12,609 „
Poppyseed...	35 „
Groundnuts	2,941 „
Castorseed...	3,947 „
Rice	2,942 „
Myrabollams	11,582 „
Cottonseed...	57,701 „
Mowrasseed...	351 „
Gram	1,942 „
Joowar	285 „
Maize	510 „

LOCAL YARN.

Our Yarn market was rather excited and a large business was done mostly of 10s, 12. and 20.

2000	David Mill	No. 10s	at	6·14
1000	do	„ 20s	„	7·14
2000	Currims	„ 10s	„	6·14
1000	do	„ 12s	„	7·2
500	do	„ 20s	„	7·14
1000	Pubony	„ 10s	„	6·14
1000	do	„ 12s	„	7·2
200	Victoria	„ 20s	„	8 2
400	Assur	„ 10s	„	6·15 1-2
200	Hope	„ 20s	„	7·13 1-2
400	Indo-China	„ 12s	„	7·2 1-2

Weekly sales of Shanghai 2,000 bales, unsold 45,000 bales ex 175. Tone of the market is firm.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper rate declined to 93-12 ready and 93-13 forward.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,470
India	62 1-2
Indian Specie	52

MILLS.

David	350
Kohinoor	670
Manockji Petit	3,000

PRESSES.

New Berar	545
New Mofussil	777 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	94
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref. ...	161
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	287 1-2 to 310
Colaba Land & Mill	1,075 X.D.
Bombay-Burmah	452 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	580
Tapti-Valley	452 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool remained unchanged and New York was 5 up. Good Broach opened at Rs. 330 and fine at Rs. 346 at which rates a good business was done. Liverpool opener received in the evening, showed 1 up and there being a good demand from Japan exporters for Broach ginned good and prices were put up to Rs. 332 and Fine to Rs. 347 at which rate good business was reported. For ready lots prices advanced Rs. 1 to 2. Both Mills and Exporters have done a good business. The market is firm.

The following are the purchases made to-day :

300	Broach ginned	Japan Cotton Co ... 347
150	Broach ginned	...Tata Sons and Co ... 348
900	Akola ginned	...David Sassoon & Co... 301
100	Sawginned	...P Vishram and Co ... 335
500	Broach ginned	...H Goculdas and Co... 346
200	Cari ginned	... do ... 326
200	Khandeish	... do ... 272
1000	Bengal	...Sassoon J David ...265 270
200	Barsee	... do ... 308
200	Nagpore (wet)	...E D Sassoon ... 280
100	Yeotmal (wet)	...Volkart Bros ... 280
500	Khandeish	...Garrimbhoy ...270-275
100	Nagger	...Ralli Bros ... 280
100	Bijapur	...Jamshed Mills ... 320
100	Methia	...A Moritz and Co ... 270
350	Khandeish (wet)	...Elphinston Mills ... 262
100	Meerut	...Morarji Mill ... 321
300	Bengal (old)	...W Welge and Sons ...225-235

Bales. Rs.

300	Broach ginned...	Japan Cotton Trading Co ... 347

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin.	Fine	... 265
„	Good	... 253
Bengal Machine Gin.	Fine	... 282
„	Good	... 268
Sind Punjab	Fine	... 280
„	Good	... 265
Khandesh	Fine	... 287
„	Good	... 279
Amraoti	Fine	... 303
„	Good	... 295
Akola Khangaum	Fine	... 304
„	Good	... 296
Dhamangaon Poolgaon	Fine	... 308
„	Good	... 308
Yeotmal	Fine	... 314
„	Good	... 306
Nagpore	Fine	... 319
„	Good	... 311
Wardha Hinganghat	Fine	... 321
„	Good	... 313
Methia	Fine	... 289
„	Good	... 279
Broach Gin	Fine	... 346 Mar.
„	Good	... 330 „
Sawginned	Fine	... 344 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned		... 338 „
Westerns	„	... 325 „
Govt. Paper rate to has declared to	... ...	93 12 ready.
Do	do do ...	93 13 forwrd

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 22nd March :—

Khandeish	1,892	Bales.
Central India	1,408	„
Barsi and Nagur	2,930	„
Berar	4,115	„
Central Provinces	2,048	„
Oomras...	12,391	„
Dholera	990	„
Broach...	3,522	„
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,504	„
Western s	145	„
Bengals (N. W. P.)	721	„
Bengals (Rajputana)	7,147	„
Total ...	26,581	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.—Apl.	7·87+ 2
Apl.—May.	7·81+ 2
May—June	7·76+ 1
June—July	7·72+ 2
July—Aug.	7·69+ 1
Aug.—Sept.	7·40+ 1
Sept.—Oct.	7·01+ 1
Oct.—Nov.	6·82+ 1
Nov.—Dec.	6·74+ 1

FREIGHT.

March

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	15 6	16 0
Dunkirk ...	16 6	16 0
Havre	.....	.....
Hull	.....	.....
Liverpool	15 6	16 0
Marseilles	15 6	16 0
Genoa	15 6	16 0
London	15 6	.....
Hamburg	.....	.....
Trieste	16 6	17 6
Venice... ...	16 6	17 6
Open Ports	9	Apr.-June

Rates are unchanged and the market is steady.

METALS.

We quote :—

				lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	...			21...	Rs. 55 12
				28...	„ 57 0
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	...			35	Rs. 45 12
				42	
				56	
				63	
				70	
				77	
				84	
				21	
				28	
				35	
				42	
				49	„ 46 8
				56	
Tin Ingots. ...	...	...	...	...	„ 49 0
Spelter	S	M	...	...	„ 19 0
	M	M	...	...	
		J	...	...	
		G	...	...	
Georgsbutte			...	...	„ 13 4
Copper Ingots	K	S	...	...	„ 48 12
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14				„ 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16			10, 12	„ 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, March 22.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
831 Bars	15,23,586	...	...
2 Boxes	...	1,50,000	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From.
International Banking Co...	Hima aya	London.
National Bank of India ...	Delta	Sydney.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st March, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	54	64,399
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	36	42,675

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 75 bales wool, B Hurbam ; 7 bales wool, R Agarchand ; 80 bales wool, V Tejpal ; 3 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

City of Vienna s—475 bales cotton waste, C Pestonjee and Co ; 1,540 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 4000 cwts myrobollams, E Comersey.

FOR LONDON.

India s—5 bales carpets, S J Talyarkhan and Co ; 2 bales carpets, G P Stavridis and Co ; 11 bales skins, B Esmail ; 38 cwts olive seed, W and A Graham and Co ; 2 pots rosa oil, T N and Codar Bros 110 cwts turmeric, E Sultanally ; 2112 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 22 cwts gum, H H Luree.

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—3 bales carpets, G P Stavridis and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—50 bales cotton, and 4,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

City of Vienna s—2,601 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—290 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

FOR HULL.

Orwello s—19,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co ; 6,501 cwts castorseed, 6497 bales cottonseed, T Memraz ; 2,000 castorseed D Sassoon and Co ; 18,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, M Vallabdas

FOR PHILLADELPHIA.

Tredegar Hall s—200 cases skins, T J Mathews and Co ; 12190 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Mackinon s—2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 803 cwts teelseed, 1,449 cwts rapeseed and 2,300 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybassa s—565 bales cotton, 1,900 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 830 bales cotton, (The Bombay and Co ; 50 bale hemp, Ries Ecyer, 2,000 cwts lime pieces, C Mody and Co ; 495 bales cotton, and 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaschek and Co ; 820 bales cotton A Morrity and Co.

Earl of Douglas—500 cwts myrabolam, Kaliandas Bros ; 600 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 8,001 cwts linseed, 2,901 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 360 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts castorseed and 4,000 cwts mowrosee, Ralli Bros.

FOR AVENMOUTH.

Avilmoor s—3,750 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 23 cwts cottonseed, V Godhavji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kildale s—359 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Crostafesi s—461 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 330 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co ; 105 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy ; 21 cwts animalgists Ad Meyer ; 50 bales cotton, H E Boss and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Crostafels s— 12 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Berthoiez s—15 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed and 2,002 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co ; 2000 cwts linseed, L Drefus and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 1,967 cwts linseed, M Valabdas ; 100 bales cotton, A Morits and Co.

Savannah s—50 tons old iron, T Hakimji and Sons ; 985 cwts linseed, D Sasoon and Co ; 3,001 cwts castorseed, A Blaschek and Co ; 985 cwts linseed, M Valabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—8 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co Ltd ; 75 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn ; 12 cwts rough garnet stones, J M Salemahomed ; 605 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—100 bales cotton the Bombay and Co. Ltd.

FOR FUIME.

Koerber s—110 bales cotton the Bombay and Co. Ld

FOR HONGKONG.

Ben Nevis s—200 bales twist S J David and Co ; 348 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 1100 bales twist M B Kaisha.

China s—275 bales twist S J David and Co.

Delta s—220 cwts dry fruits D Passos and Co ; 51 cwts curoe and 75 cwts kishmish R Jeewandas and Co ; 125 cwts shankfins E Moledina.

FOR SHAGHAI.

Delta s—85 bales twist cloth 238 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist Gaddum and Co ; 30 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

China s—158 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Salfordia s—60 bales cotton Volkert Bros ; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

China s—500 bales cotton R D Master and Co.

Delhi s—104 cwts gum A Allarakhia and Co.

Ben Nevis s—2000 bales cotton the Japan cotton Trading and Co ; 300 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co ; 2000 bales cotton S J David and Co ; 300 bales cotton B Jairaj and Co.

Berkhall s—3200 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 500 bales cotton L Abercrombie and Co ; 500 bales cotton M B Esmabhoy 200 bales cotton H Goculdas and Co ; 200 bales cotton D Lanji and Co ; 2400 bales cotton M B Kaisha 1000 bales cotton R D Master and Co ; 208 bales cotton D D Currasee and Co ; 200 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Nera s—800 bales cotton Cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Ben Nevis s—200 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co ; 500 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

Berkhall s—100 bales cotton The Japan Cottons Trading and Co ; 730 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co ; 300 bales cotton H Goculdas and Co ; 200 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Berkhall s—200 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co ; 1200 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 300 bales cotton D D Currasee and Co.

Ben Nevis—400 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Nera s— 100 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOARE—March 17, at Indore, C I, the wife of H J Hoare, I C S, a daughter.

MARSHALL PURVES— March 18th, the wife of F Marshall Purves, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

IRONSIDE—March 19, at 35, Abingdon Court, Kensington, the wife of William Allan Ironside, of a son.

MAYNE—March 16, at Quetta, Baluchistan, the wife of Captain Eric M Mayne, Army Remount Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GODFRAY—KREYER—March 15 at St Paul's Church, Nasirabad, by the Rev S B Carter, Chaplain, John Vanes Godfray, Worcestershire Regiment, son of the late Charles Godfray, Esq., of Buan Sejour, Jersey, C I, to Catherine Maud, only daughter of Lieut Colonel Kreyer, I A, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.

DEATH.

WHEELER— March 18 at the residence of her brother-in-law, Major Maddox, I M S, Auckland House Darjeeling, Susannah Louise, daughter of the late Walter James Wheeler, of Belfast.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Tragedy Trial, Special Tribunal, High Court, 11 a.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-15 and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Learn not to be over anxious about meeting troubles and solving difficulties which time will meet and solve for you."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Nera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Saturday the 26th March.

English mail is expected at 6 to-morrow morning.

A NEW F. I. P. S.—Mr. A. X. D'Souza, Shorthand Writer, High Court, Bombay, has been elected a Fellow of the Incorporated Phonographic Society of London.

GOING ROUND THE WORLD.—Mr. H. C. Sirsuvsu of Baltimore and Prof. C. M. Remey, of the George Washington University, Washington, U. S. A., arrived in Bombay last Monday. They are on a tour round the world in the interests of the "Bahai Movement" the object of which is the unification of all religions. These gentlemen will be pleased to meet those interested in the movement at the Bahai Room, 29 Forbes Street, at any time during the day.

DEATH OF A PARSI PROFESSOR.—The death is announced of Mr. Bomonji Hormusji Pavri, L. C. I. one of the oldest and popular teachers of the Poona College of Science. He came to Bombay to examine the candidates for the Agricultural College, and died suddently on the 20th instant. He would have made himself very popular in the College, as a Professor in the Albert Edward Institute, and as a member and Secretary of the Managing Committee. He took a leading share in the establishment of the Parsi Gymkhana in Poona. He had been one of the Joint Secretaries of the Albert Edward Library for nearly a quarter of a century.

BAND AT THE PRINCES GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Wallendaire, Esquire, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Giojoso
Overture	Poet and Peasant
Spanish Dance	An Evening in Toledo
Selection	The Duchess of Dantzic
Serenade	La Paloma
Valse	Ciribiribin
Selection	Gaiety Echoes
Trot	De Cavaleris

SACHIN STATE :—A correspondent writes :—Mr. Erachshan Jehangirshah Talyarkhan, the Dewan, has reverted to British service. Mr. Talyarkhan had of late been in bad health. It was, therefore, thought important under medical advice that he should go on privilege leave for three months. As Mr. Talyarkhan's health did not improve he was reverted to British service. We hear that H. H. the Nawab Saheb was sorry to part with him. Mr. Talyarkhan served the Sachin State for over three years and was Dewan at the time, His Highness was installed on the "Gadi" in May, 1907. Mr. Talyarkhan, we hear, will rejoin at Nadiad as Mamlatdar on the expiry of his leave. It is rumoured that His Highness is thinking of appointing as Dewan a Mahomedan gentlemen who is in the Deputy Collector's grade and at present in British service in the Northern Division. The temporary charge of the Dewan's office is in the hands of Mr. Bhailal Vishwanath, the Naib Dewan of the State. The charge of the Judicial Department of the State has been given to Nawabada Nasrullah Khan, (uncle of His Highness and a Barrister-at-Law and undergraduate of Downing College, Cambridge.

SAVARKAR'S ARREST.

Trial in Bombay.

MR. POWER, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, will be deputed with two constables to London, to bring Savarkar to Bombay for his trial.

The police escort will leave here on Saturday by the out-going mail steamer.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	3	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhadi and Dangri ...	5	3	15
C Market Dhobi Talao, Panseway, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	6	4	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	3	3	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Jail Nagpada ...	11	7	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli ...	9	6	11
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Harbour ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	4	13
Total.....	36	29	101
This day last year.....	93	77	167

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
March 21st, 1910.

Wards.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	37	69	9
B	141	122	17
C	127	150	23
D	139	72	6
E	99	43	5
F	127	22	4
G	85	106	14
H	72	28	3
I	65	12	2
Total ...	913	619	86
Total killed to date rats ...		...	1,561

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE LAKHMIDASS KHIMJI MILLS.

Liquidator's Summons Dismissed.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

Followirg is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod in the matter of the Lakhmidass Mills respecting the summons granted by his Lordship against Mr. Gordhandass Khatao to the official Liquidator of the Mills :—

A petition for the compulsory winding up of the above Company was presented to this Court on the 30th day of August, 1909, by an order of the 2nd day of September, 1909 , Mr. R. D. Sethna was appointed Liquidator provisionally pending the hearing of this petition. A winding up order was made on the 17th day of September 1909 and on the same day Mr. Sethna was appointed Liquidator. Thereafter Gordhandas Khatao, who admitedly had been a director of the Company up to the 14th January 1909, was examined before me at the instance of the Liquidator under section 162 of the Indian Companies Act. On the 15th November 1909, on the application of the Liquidator, I, as Chamber Judge, granted a summons under section 214 of the Indian Companies Act, calling on the said Gordhandas Khatao to attend in my Chambers on the 25th November that the conduct of the said Gordhandas Khatao (hereinafter referred to as the respondent), one of the directors of the Company, touching the matters disclosed in the affidavits of the Liquidator and one Billimoria might be examined and the respondent was called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay the sum of Rs. 3,71,760-15-0 with interest at such rate as the Court might think just or contribute such sum of money to the assets of the Company by way of compensation in respect of misapplication retainer misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the said Company as in the said affidavits mentioned or for which he had become liable or accountable or as might be found by the Court on examination of the conduct of the respondent as aforesaid and as the Court thought just together with the costs of the application and summons. On the 25th November the respondent applied for an adjournment of the summons on the grounds that he required (1) particulars of the charges of fraud or misfeasance alleged against him, and (2) inspection of various accounts. Accordingly by an order of that date I adjourned the summons to the 16th January 1910 and directed the Liquidator to furnish the required particulars. I also intimated that the summons would be adjourned into Court and such evidence as was necessary would be taken orally. Particulars were filed on the 9th December. On the 10th day of December 1909 Mr. Sanders-Slater, the Administrator General, was appoint

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
R I M S Pallasarus ..Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie.....E Stocken..... .....R I M
H I M S Redbreast.....Shntesr .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 23.

Britannia .....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake.....2893 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Bullamba .....1607 Butler.....M M & Co
Bellucia.....2786 Keddor..... .....
City of Glasgow.....4179 Bee .....Killick Nixon & Co
Colaba.....3893 Robertson .....M M & Co
China.....3988 Bergnglian.....A L S N & Co
Delta.....4779 Snow.....P & O S N & Co
Dumra.....759 Manley.....M M & Co
Ellerslie .....2497 Whitefield ...T Morrison & Co
Goalpara.....1353 whytehead.....M M & Co
Hydra.....821 Kersebora .....F Campbell & Co
Harpeske.....2340 Daniels...W & A Graham & Co
Kantzler.....1864 Ulrich.....A Strandis & Co
Lord Cromer.....2353 Vermillen .....Captain
Lhasa.....941 Mac.....Dearmid M M Co
Margarita.....911 Williams .....S N & Co
Meridian.....2249 Stevenson...W & A Graham & Co
Markgrof.....3325 Thune.....A Strandes & Co
Naseri .....911 Miore.....B & P S N & Co
Oswell .....2445 Hoom .....W & A Graham & Co
Rochridge.....2443 Vasey.....T Morrison & Co
Ben Nevis .....2525 Laing .....T Morrison & Co
Singo.....1912 Nelson.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Shah Abnor...1521 Picot...F-F...N F...Bx ft S N & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Strathgarry .....2840 Stanhope ..W & A Graham & Co
Siberian.....2023 Lotme.....W & A Graham & Co
Sheikh Barkhnd... 158Parks.....Killick Nixon & Co.
Ventia.....3333 Pardon.....T Morrison & Co
Vorwaerts.....3 27Bednery .....A L S N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Mackinnon	3049	Backer J	Dunkirk	1-4	Finlay & Co
C & E Crestafels	3083	Thulen	Hamburg	24-3	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Chybasa	3992	Wadge	Antwerp	30-3	M M & Co
F T R Thomson	2361	Marshall	Moutyn Deep	22-3	W & A Grahm & Co
G Skerryvore	2200	Willcock	Marseilles	30-3	W & A Graham & Co
H Ruth	2222	Schanbji	Port Said	23-3	W & A Graham & Co
K Bombay Maru	3398	Teranaka	Kobe	25-3	N Y Kaisha
N Trafalgar Hall	2408	Bowen	Philadelphia	30-3	W & A Graham & Co
O Blakemoor	2403	Knott	Liverpool	26-3	T Morrison & Co
Q Zurichmoor	2422	Stodehouse	Antwerp	30-3	W & A Graham & Co
S Newbiggin	2443	Upson	Liverpool	30-3	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	N-F N F	Bs S N & Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ahmed	Karachi	5-3	Bo S N & Co L

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kildale	2436	Milner	Hamburg	5-4	Ralli Bros
2	Olympia	2269	Talt	Liverpool	26-3	W & A Graham & Co
3	Bartholez	2432	Morgen	Genoa	30-3	W & A Graham & Co
4	Earl of Douglas	2761	Currie	Antwerp	22-3	T Morrison & Co
5	Chulmleigh	2567	Brooks	Hull	27-3	W & A Graham & Co
6	City of Vienna	2996	Greenham	Liverpool	6-4	Killick Nixon & Co
7	Savannah	3071	James	Genoa	3-4	J Mac keutosh & Co
8	Koarbe	3157	Forsste	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
13	India	4184	Haddock	London	26-3	P & O S N Co
15	Salfordia	2364	Stewart	Kobe	29-3	Morrison & Co
16	Avimoor	2382	Williamson	Avenmouth	24-3	W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	City of Glasgow	Rae	Manstr. Feb 21
	Kantzler	Ulrich	Port Natal Mar 5
	Singa	Nelson	Rangoon Mar 13
	Bellucia	Kedder	Calcutta Mar 12
	Lhasa	MacDiarmid	Karachi Mar 21

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Corinth	Chedwick	Calcutta.
	Arcadia	Barcham	London.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Nera for Noumea.
" Vorwaerts for Trieste.
" Kantzler for Zanzibar
" Venatia for China
" Singa for Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Company's s s "Ischia" from Bombay left Colombo on the 22nd instant for Penang and Hongkong.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The annual Cadet marching competition of the B. V. R. took place yesterday. The teams proceeded by train to Andheri Station and marched to Santa Cruz Rifle Range (a distance of about 3 miles) six teams entered.

Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, V. D. Commanding the Regiment was present and remarked that he was well satisfied with the Cadets, and considered the marching especially well done.

Order of Merit

1st "H" Coy. (A) Team time on march 41 minutes. Shooting 1 M. 43 Sec.
2nd "L" Coy. (A) Team time on march 41 1/2 minutes. Shooting 2 M. 2 Sec.
3rd "I" Coy. (A) Team time on march 43 minutes. Shooting 4 M. 8 Sec.

Immediately on arrival on the Range the teams had to open fire on 8 falling plates and continue until all the plates were knocked down. The competition was decided by the total time taken by the teams in marching from Andheri to Santa Cruz, and in knocking down the plates.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd March.

The proficiency Examination will be held on the 25th instant as follows:—

Part II (Gunnery) at Mahalaxmi Battery, at 8 a.m.
Part I (Infantry) on the Native Infantry Parade Ground, Marine Lines, immediately on return from Mahalaxmi of the Part II candidates.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for class firing on the 27th instant. All members who have not fired their class are requested to do so on that day, as it will be the last opportunity this season: firing to commence at 7 a.m.

No other members will be allowed to shoot.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. C. P. W. Lloyd, B. A., of the Trinity College, Dublin, to be a member of the Indian Educational Service and to hold the post of Professor of English in the Muir College at Allahabad.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

PIANOS
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UP-TO-DATE
FURNITURE

IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.

FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE.

Roll Top Office Desks.
A SPECIALITY.

ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.

BEFORE
FURNISHING CONSULT US.

No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and
Careful Attention.

LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,

THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,
109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY
PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TERRE LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

MOTORISTS.
ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for
ACCESSORIES AND SPARES,
Coupled with indifferent
treatment?
IF SO, TRY
M. BUTLER & CO.
And you will find that they are not addicted to
FANCY PRICES,
And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to
M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE
YORKSHIRE
FIRE
LIFE
ACCIDENT
LIVE
STOCK
INSURANCE
COMPANY,
LIMITED.

LIFE POLICIES

At Cheap Rates with
Large Bonuses with
Ample Security.

BEFORE INSURING
ELSEWHERE
Consult
THE MANAGER
THE YORKSHIRE
INSURANCE CO. LD.,
78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—
"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday. 24th March, 1910.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

WHAT more convincing proof can the nation have of the necessity, so far as human foresight goes, of compulsory service than the fact that Lord Roberts is its most vigorous advocate. It can only be the deep-down heart-rooted conviction of the man, who, not so many years ago, was an advocate of a long-service as opposed to a short-service army. Now, after fifty odd years of service, from subaltern to Field Marshal, after his experiences in war and peace with both the long and the short-service soldier, especially his experiences with the untrained or semi-trained soldiers in South Africa, and after seeing and studying the conscript soldiers and armies of the Continent, he has slowly but surely come to the conviction that for modern requirements, for the future safety of the nation, compulsory service is a necessity. There is a saying, when or where it originated is not easy to say, but it has grown almost into a proverb, that "no nation can be strong both on sea and land." This has been proved to be a fallacy by Japan. In Great Britain we have hitherto been contented to fold our hands and accept this dictum without question. "We have a strong Navy." We cannot be strong both on land and sea,—*ergo*, let us be content with strength at sea! A few years ago Germany was in much the same position. She was strong on land and was satisfied. She tacitly accepted the truth of this saying; but now she has awakened. She is following the example of her rising—perhaps "risen" would be the proper word—pupil, Japan, and like her is evidently determined to be strong on both elements. In a little more than a decade she has succeeded in raising a Navy which is regarded as a menace to the supremacy of Great Britain upon the High Seas. Can we wonder at it? She is expanding. On the Continent she can practically dictate her own terms, but when she attempts to expand across the seas British interests and the British Navy check her. Without crediting her, as many do, with immediate designs of invading England, we can understand that she has learnt a lesson from the Fashoda and, perhaps, Morocco incidents. She is now strong enough to prevent any nation, except Great Britain, from checking her over-sea expansion. In the future she is determined not to let even Great Britain frustrate her ambitions without making a good fight for them. Possibly she has other designs of expansion—it may be in the Near East or even nearer home—for which a strong navy is a necessity. If we are to credit her with the design of attacking England, we may well believe that her first step will be the absorption of those countries with ports on the North Sea. She already looks with strong desire to acquire more of these ports for her rapidly growing sea-borne trade. Their absorption would be less costly than an attack on England, and, once acquired, they would be a grand stepping-stone for the final attack and she would then be in a better position to carry that attack to a successful issue than she is at present. And what is to prevent her carrying out this programme? The value of treaties when not protected by sufficient force, even though all the seals of all the Powers of Europe are affixed to the document, has been recently shewn. Are other treaties likely to be held sacred if they can be broken with impunity?

Should Germany ever contemplate such a design, she would without doubt attempt to make it a *fait accompli* before other nations could interfere, for, judging by recent events, once it is an accomplished fact the nations not immediately concerned will adjust themselves to the altered circumstances. Except the countries which may be absorbed, France and England are the only nations directly concerned. France with the assistance of England—and it will have to be not only strong support by sea, but also strong support on land—will doubtless fight to maintain these treaties. Should England be unable to give this support, France is unlikely to move in the matter alone. She may stand ready armed, angry and dissatisfied, but so long as her own territory is not touched, she will, most probably, be unwilling to risk the horrors of war. Germany will therefore only require time to accomplish her designs and this, it will be the work of her Navy to give her. She will no doubt hope to clear the British Navy off the seas and thus prevent all intervention on the part of England. But if she fails in this she will calculate that, until her Navy is defeated or sealed up in her harbours not a single English soldier is likely to be sent overseas, and France is not likely to move until British troops can come into line with hers. Even though the German Navy might not prove strong enough to prevent a British force crossing into France, it is not at all certain that France would be prepared to "take up the cudgels" with only the support which our present military organisation permits us to give. Recent discussions and publications in France and Germany show that so far as continental operations are concerned our "striking force" is considered to be practically a negligible quantity. What there is may be good, but there is not enough of it, though backed up by the territorialist, special reservist, and *hoc genus omne* who require six months' training after the outbreak of war before they can take the field. Whatever may be Germany's purpose in constructing this unnecessarily strong fleet, it seems generally accepted throughout the British Empire that it has been done for the sole purpose of conquering the "Mistress of the Sea." If this is so, when she finds herself strong enough, she will strike—and strike hard and straight for the heart. She has learnt by adversity and by success, that war, to pay, must be victorious, and must be brought to as speedy a conclusion as possible. She has therefore prepared the whole resources of her Empire to work for this end, and will undoubtedly put forth her utmost strength to accomplish the task.

The nation has existed so long and attained such power by its ancient slipshod methods of warfare that it cannot realise that modern conditions require modern methods. It cannot grasp the lesson of the Japanese-Russian war and apply it to itself. Thirty years ago—even twenty years ago—who would have imagined Russia and Japan would come to blows in the Far East? Yet in these few years the steady advance of the great northern Power seemed to threaten the very existence of Japan with its shadow—until, at length, the Japanese determined to rid themselves of their "bogey," and this they have done. They have certainly thrown it back for half a century, perhaps for ever. Is there not a parallel between their case and ours? We are now dominated by the ever-growing shadow of Germany, and our terror of it increases with every ship added to her Navy. What should we do? Be up, and attack them. We cannot. We are not prepared. Our navy might destroy the newly created German fleets, but as suggested above, Germany's answer would be the occupation of territory bordering the North Sea. This we could not prevent, and such an occurrence would make the situation worse than it is now. We can do nothing as yet; only prepare and trust that the situation may not develop before we are ready. If we are prepared there will be less likelihood of the supposed situation occurring. The lines of our preparation are clearly laid down for us. Not even a Little Englander will admit that when we are smitten on the one cheek we are to turn the other to the smiter, but that is what the nation will be compelled to do if it is not prepared to smite back. It is generally admitted that a passive defence is defeat in the long run and our forces as at present organised are only capable of a passive defence. Japan, when seeking light for her regeneration, studied the political, naval and military organisations of most Western nations, and she must have been struck by the one-sideness of the preparation. On the Continent everything is devoted to the land forces, in England the sea forces ruled the situation. As an island Empire she might well have been content to follow England's example and seek safety in a purely passive defence. Fortunately for herself she imbibed the principle that the offensive-defensive is the best defence and prepared herself accordingly. We who urge compulsory service do it in no spirit of "spoiling for a fight" but, that, if there ever is to be a fight we may have a reasonable chance of being "top dog," This can only be done by offensive defence. Lord Roberts' movement is our answer or at least the first instalment of it, to Germany's supposed threat against our national existence. It is the first step to a rational modern Army, which, when the occasion arises, will enable the nation to put forth its whole strength. It means being strong on land as well as on sea. Had we these national forces properly trained, the addition of a "Dreadnought" or two to the navies of other nations need cause us no alarm. It would not matter if some nation got six months' advantage in its ship-building programme, nor would it matter if the actual ships England possessed fell two or three below the two-Power standard. Great Britain knowing that she was prepared for all emergencies and that when the emergency comes the whole manhood and the whole resources of the nation were available to meet it, might resume her proverbial phlegmatic calmness.

TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA.

THE resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar at yesterday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is in reality closely related to the Bill which has been reintroduced to amend the Indian Patent Law. As Mr. Robertson pointed out, there has been a very great increase in the amount of work done by the Patent Office, amounting to a doubling in ten years and the increase is bound to be in ever-growing progression as scientific education and knowledge spread. We are told that there is nothing contentious in the new Patent Bill and that it only differs from the last suggestion for amendment in a few details which are the result of the criticism which was invited. It has been decided, however, to circulate the Bill again for further opinion and it is to be hoped that, if it has not been done already, some provision will result for making the obtaining of patents as easy in the Provincial capitals as in Calcutta. The procedure has already been immensely simplified and the new law which is on the lines of the English law should have the effect of encouraging inventors who hitherto have been somewhat shy of the publicity given before the granting of any form of protection. The new Bill ensures absolute secrecy until the provisional protection is granted. The work of the Department is likely to be increased largely if a Technological Institute be founded. The fact that India sends students to England and other countries proves that there is a great need for technical knowledge, and though an institute in India would not do away with the need for selected students to go to complete their studies in the centres of special industries, it would at least supply a large body of workers capable of gaining by the special knowledge of the fortunate few, in fact it might be well to make it an extra condition of the foreign scholarship that the holder should, on return to India, engage to devote a certain period to teaching work at an institute. The difference between the kind of institute that is needed and that at Bangalore was well brought out. The latter is essentially a post-graduate scientific school of research and to encumber it with any duties of technical teaching, as it is ordinarily understood, would enormously reduce its value. It but remains, therefore, to consider whether the funds could be made available and where the new institute should exist even though cold water has been officially thrown on the suggestion. One point might well be considered that it is better that the students should be whole-time students, and if this be accepted, then proximity to any large town—except in so far as the question of food supplies is concerned—need not be considered. To make such an institute really valuable, it would be necessary to make it cover a very wide field and for this reason it would be best that there should be one Imperial rather than several Provincial Institutes, for the latter would be apt to reach somewhat a lower level than is desirable, for lack of funds wherewith to keep permanently abreast of modern requirements. But this question of cost is a very large factor and action even, in the near future is hardly to be expected.

MISSION FARM COLONIES.

AN unusual manner of perpetuating the memory of dead men associated with their work is adopted by the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Borsad in Gujarat. Dr. Klopsch, the editor and proprietor of the *Christian Herald* of New York, had identified himself with famine relief work in this Presidency by supplying funds collected through the medium of his paper and he especially helped the Borsad Mission suporting 275 of their orphan children for five years. To commemorate him, the missionaries have followed their usual custom and have decided that his name shall be associated permanently with a new farm colony, which they are establishing. This, which is called Klopschpur, is eventually to provide for 20 farmers and their families, with model farm-houses and buildings. The colony is to have a small church and a mission worker will act as its Pastor. A promising start has already been made on a site about two miles from Borsad and thirteen settlers are already working there. The cost of the whole scheme will be about £1,500 or Rs. 22,500 and an appeal is being made for funds. These farm colonies have been made a feature of work of the Irish Presbyterian Missions. Already six are associated with the Borsad Mission, and there are others connected with some eight or ten mission stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

*** TO-MORROW, being Good Friday, will be observed as a holiday in this office. There will, therefore, be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Saturday morning. The *Overland Summary* will be issued as usual in time for despatch by the homeward mail.

THE Empire Press Union has been informed that the Indian Government have agreed to the reduction of the rate for Press telegrams between Great Britain on the one side, and Penang, Singapore, and Labuan on the other, to 9d. a word. The old rate was 1s. 4d. per word.

A MARRIAGE will take place at Christ Church, Muttra, on the 16th of April between Alexander Seabright Coffin, 28th Punjabis, only son of Major General Coffin, R.M.L.I. (retired), Berkhampsted, Herts, and Alice Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. John Young Bearsden, Scotland.

THE Madras Government has decided to take over the Tinnevelly Technical Institute from the 1st April and place it under the control of the Director of Industries who will report whether it should be maintained in addition to the Institute in Madura and, if so, what scheme of operation he proposes for it.

MR. ALEXANDER REA has, in conjunction with Mr. Marshall, Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, and Mr. Enright, Sub-Divisional Officer, P. W. D., inspected the old Madras town wall in North Georgetown, in connection with the repairs that have been recently done, with a view to its preservation as an ancient monument.

DURING the past year several small agricultural tribes, including the Gour Brahmans, the Una Brahamans, the Jhelum Mubial Brahmans and the Gadhiok Kanungos, have been admitted to the benefit of the Punjab Land Alienation Act. This should remove some of the objections entertained, as to the limited application of the Act among Hindu agriculturists, by the Punjab Hindu Conference.

AN IMPORTANT measure, which has been before the French Chamber for a great many years and the principle of which has been adopted four times by the Chamber and thrice by the Senate, has been under discussion again in the Upper House. The Bill in question provides for the adoption of a completely secret ballot system in the case of General and Municipal elections and it is strongly supported by the Government, who, by the mouth of the Prime Minister have urged upon the Senate the necessity of adopting the measure without delay so that it may be applied during the General Election of May.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Count Aehrenthal in Berlin.

BERLIN, MARCH 4.

COUNT AEHRENTHAL arrived in Berlin a few days ago, to return the visit which the German Imperial Chancellor paid him last autumn in Vienna, two months after his appointment. On the first afternoon of his stay here, Count Aehrenthal had a conference, lasting one hour with the Imperial Chancellor; he will, during the course of the four days he remains in Berlin, be able to discuss with the principal personages of the German political world all those questions, which concern the two closely-allied Empires. This is the first meeting between leading statesmen which has taken place this year. Further interviews between the leading politicians of the Triple Alliance are likely to follow. The Imperial Chancellor is going to Rome in March, and it is probable that the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Guicciardini, will take an opportunity during the summer of again meeting some of our German statesmen. It is scarcely necessary to add, that nothing will be changed, in the existing relations between Germany and Austro-Hungary. The friendship binding the two monarchies together is so firm, based as it is not only on a community of interests but also on the sentiment of the two peoples that the future is not likely to see any change in this direction. Although Count Aehrenthal's visit to Berlin has no definite political purpose, it cannot fail to have some political importance at the present moment. It is common knowledge that endeavours are being made to improve the existing relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, and to free them from all friction in the future, the feeling between these two countries during the last twelve months having been a none-too-friendly one. Various newspapers, hostile to the German Empire, have been making an attempt to prove that this rapprochement between Russia and the Dual Empire was not looked upon with favourable eyes in Berlin. These organs suggest that, whereas other Cabinets were doing their best in this direction, that of Berlin looked askance at the whole movement and remained inactive. There is absolutely no foundation for these assertions. Just as last year Germany took an active part in bringing about a friendly settlement between Vienna and St. Petersburg, so is it striving to prevent these endeavours to improve the relations between the two Peoples from being shipwrecked. It must be obvious to all, that the first object of German policy is the maintenance of peace, and the suppression of everything that can hinder the economic development of the country. Having this end in view, Germany's first task must be to remove all questions and differences, which might lead to a conflict between its two eastern neighbours. The very closeness of Germany's Alliance with Austria-Hungary, necessitating, as it does, the participation of the Fatherland in any conflict waged by the Dual Alliance, is the strongest possible reason for endeavouring to arrange matters, so that all existing difficulties between Vienna and St. Petersburg may find a peaceful solution. Those who are fond of asserting, that by keeping alive the existing feeling of hostility between Austria-Hungary and Russia, the former monarchy is made more and more dependent on Germany, show that they are entirely in ignorance of the feeling on which the Austro-German Alliance is based. The principles on which this Alliance is founded remain so fixed, that a conflict between the high contracting parties and a third Power is not necessary to cement their friendship. For this reason all attempts which are being made on various sides, by means of the propagation of all kinds of stories to sow discord between the two countries concerned are likely to prove abortive. Count Aehrenthal will doubtless find many other important matters to discuss besides the existing relations between the two Empires and Russia. Both countries will, in the event of matters in Greece taking a more acute turn, and giving rise to international complications, make common cause with one another. In the Cretan question they acted together, and in any other international complications that are likely to crop up, they will do their best to find a pacific solution, by bringing the necessary influence to bear, be it in the Balkans, in Turkey, or in Morocco. These interviews are not likely to lead to anything new. As a complete understanding exists between the two Cabinets, these discussions cannot lead to any fresh development, but will only confirm the unanimity of feeling which prevails between the two countries.

A GOETHE FIND.

Strange and almost romantic is the manner in which an important Goethe M.S. was discovered in Zurich the other day. One of the pupils of the Canton School informed his teacher, Professor Billetter, that his father had in his possession a Manuscript dating from the time of Goethe. As soon as Professor Billetter began to dip into this M.S., he recognised it, to his great surprise and delight, as the original text of the novel "Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre", all trace of which had been lost, and which was supposed to have been destroyed long since. The M.S. consists of six volumes; its genuineness has been well authenticated: it came into the hands of its present possessor, Herr Schulthess, through that Frau Babette Schulthess who is well-known as having been a friend and almost a mother to Goethe. Goethe presented her with a copy of Wilhelm Meister in its original form, and this must have been the same copy as the one he is known to have sent to his mother, and which is described as consisting of six volumes of M.S. The reason why the handwriting remained so long unrecognised is that it was provided with a misleading title. In order to realise the importance of this discovery, one must bear in mind that, like Faust, Wilhelm Meister was fated to accompany the poet during the greater part of his life. Goethe was not thirty years old when he dictated the first part of this romance in 1777, and his life was not far from its close when he published the last part of the "Wanderjahre." Consequently Wilhelm Meister and Faust may be considered as the Poet's life work more than any other of his creations. It was Goethe's intention to give the history of his own mental development in this novel. This being the case, it naturally follows that the available materials increased in proportion to his age. We know for instance, how his acquaintance with certain persons gave rise to the creation of certain characters in the romance: how he was continually collecting data for Wilhelm Meister on his various journeys; how he conceived his figure of Mignon while in Italy; and how he came by the idea in Rome of incorporating all the impressions which he received there in his work. This explains how it is that the romance greatly exceeded its original limits. In its original form—the M. S. which has just been discovered in Zurich—the romance was entitled "Wilhelm Meisters theatralische Sendung", and was intended to show how the hero, who believed himself to have a call for the stage, was cured of his madness by a practical insight into the theatrical life of the day, and how he finally returned to private life.

According to tradition, Goethe's mother is said to have informed Ludwig Tieck, the Poet, that the romance originally ended with Wilhelm Meisters marriage. In this work Goethe showed how he, the untrammeled poet finally determined to undertake practical duties connected with the Court and Municipal life of the town of Weimar. It was not a latter date that the leading idea of the novel was, at Schiller's earnest demand, increased far beyond its original scope.

An additional interest is added to this discovery by the fact that well qualified critics, who had occasion to read this first conception of the novel, gave it the preference over the more complete work. Wieland for example, was of the opinion that the work was more life-like in its original form; it is also well-known that Prince August of Gotha greatly preferred the original version of this romance. Herder, too, who subjected the work in its final from to severe and unmerited criticism, was far more lenient in his opinions of the original work. In this first version of the work will be found, without doubt, many of Goethe's opinions concerning the Theatre and the art of acting; opinions which, acting on Schiller's advice, he either considerably modified or left out in the later version. It is probable that the work in its original dress will contain all that force and youthful freshness which the first version of Faust, discovered years ago by Professor Erich Schmidt, shows in comparison with the later edition. The original Faust has been added to all modern editions of Goethe's works, and it will not be long before this original text of "Wilhelm Meister" which is being edited by Harry Mayne, the Professer of Literature at Berne, will be added to Goethe's works.

INCREASED WHEAT CULTIVATION.

The International Agricultural Institute in Rome, of which the King of Italy is the founder, publishes a report showing the enormous increase that has taken place in the cultivation of cereals since the previous year. More especially has this been the case with the most important of all cereals, wheat, concerning which the fullest details are given. In the nine countries which have supplied reliable statistics, we find that the yield has increased from 659, 605, 456 to 788, 138, 684 double hundredweight, or nearly by 1-5; as all the principal wheat producing lands are represented, the figures have an important bearing on the food supply. In Russia the wheat crop has increased from 154 1-3 to 213 2-5 million double hundredweight, thus enabling this country to deprive the United States of the first place as a wheat producing country. In America, too, the amount of land under wheat shews a steady increase, the crop having risen from 175 7-10 to 193½ double hundredweight. The third place is taken by France with 98 million double hundred weight. Then follow British India, Hungary, and Canada, which also show an increase; in the case of Canada this amounts to 50 per cent. the total output amounting to 45½ million double hundredweight. The only countries that show a falling off are Spain and the Argentine Republic. The high prices fetched by wheat in 1909 will doubtless lead to a still further increase of production.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS FOR FACTORY GIRLS.

A Bill has been laid before the German Reichstag which, in imitation of the Bill dealing with continuation schools for male workers, makes it compulsory for female assistants and apprentices, under 18 years of age, to attend the continuation schools, which will be erected by the Municipalities. These Institutions will not confine themselves to giving special instruction in any particular craft. Attention will naturally be given to those trades specially affected by women, such as tailoring, military, etc. Great importance will be attached to instruction in housekeeping and other practical duties. The same value is not attached now as formerly to the female crafts taught to the girls in elementary schools, as most of the articles so made, such as stockings and underclothing, are now turned out by machinery at such low prices. The decrease in the value of this kind of work has been accompanied by a general falling off in domestic duties among women of this class. The importance of the domestic virtues, cooking, housekeeping and the looking after and bringing up of children, has of late been overlooked among the lower classes, more importance being attached to obtaining lucrative employment of some sort. It is to be one of the chief aims of these continuation schools for working girls, to keep up the old German traditions, and to encourage girls, even in the altered circumstances of the present day, to take more interest in their homes.

L. ASCH.

SOUTH INDIAN NON-BRAHMIN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a very happy sign of the times that the several non-Brahmin Communities of South India, who are at present residing in Bombay, are making arrangements for establishing a permanent Society here to be styled the South Indian non-Brahmin Association and for affiliating it to the non-Brahmin Society which has been doing good work in Madras. As most of the worst type of seditionists have, as a rule, sprung from the Brahmin Community, it is high time for non-Brahmins to dissociate themselves from their so-called higher caste brethren and to establish a separate society of their own for the betterment of the several non-Brahmins, especially in a place like Bombay where they are decidedly superior in numbers to the Brahmins of South India. A suggestion is being made that students, as a class, should not be admitted to this Society. This is another excellent idea for which the promoters deserve to be congratulated. Students, as students, should devote their time to study and should not take part in any political or quasi-political associations, even though the proposed South Indian non-Brahmin Association has nothing to do with politics. One of the chief objects of the Association is to put down disloyalty and disaffection and to cultivate "esprit de corps" amongst the members by the social amenities of life. The one touch of nature that since the advent of the British rule in India, the non-Brahmin Communities, as a class, have materially prospered in Commerce, Industry and Education, will make them kin and draw them closer together to perform the rights of fellow-citizenship.—Yours, &c.,

A SOUTH INDIAN.

THE FISH SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a leader the other day, you said many things against the present fish supply of this City, but you could easily have gone a bit further and told us how it rose in price once it entered Crawford market, notwithstanding the "slabbering" about it gets at the hands of hundreds of dirty cooks and others and which should make it cheaper. Your idea of obtaining our fish in accordance with more modern methods would be all right, only that would mean the formation of fishing companies like they have at home, who, rather than sell cheaper than usual, throw it back into the sea or let it go bad and then sell it for manure. Bad as he is the poor native fisherman will sell, and sell cheaply till he gets inside the market. I have bought fish at nearly every point of the compass in Bombay and the dearest places of them all is the market. You also said something about the public being considerably benefited by newer ideas being brought to bear on our meat supply. I cannot see them, for I pay more for my meat now than I did 10 years ago.—Yours, &c.,

J. S.

THE REFORM OF THE LORDS.

LIBERALS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

The Irish Advantage.

ABANDONING HEREDITARY RIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Veto resolutions are the absorbing topic. Hosts of amendments have already been announced.

Meetings of the Labour Party and Conservatives were held to-day to discuss the resolutions.

Mr. Balfour will preside over a meeting at the Carlton Club on the 29th March to decide on the action to be taken.

It is significant that there has been no meeting of the Nationalists.

Prominent Liberals interviewed express themselves as delighted with the resolutions and say they are beyond expectations.

In the House of Commons Mr. Austen-Chamberlain and Lord Hugh Cecil taunted Mr. Asquith with having made no mention of Reform.

Mr. Asquith said he would make his Reform policy perfectly clear in the course of the Debate.

In the House of Lords, the remaining part of Lord Rosebery's resolution, declaring that the necessary preliminary to Reform is the acceptance of the principle that the possession of a Peerage should not of itself give a right to a seat in the House, was carried by 175 votes to 17.

Lord Halsbury described the Debate as an electioneering one.

Lords Halifax, Lamington and Lytton opposed the surrender of the hereditary principle.

Lord Crews said the Government did not oppose the resolution.

Lord Rosebery, dealing with the complaint of Lord Halsbury that no definite scheme had been submitted, said he had no idea of proposing a definite scheme, because that must come from the Government in power. He simply intended that the House should lay down the general principles of Reform. He believed they would prove the most agreeable and most acceptable alternative in the minds of the nation to the proposals which the Government had just published.

Lord Halsbury and a few Unionists challenged a division.

LATER

Mr. Redmond announces that last night's Conference was held at Mr. Lloyd-George's request and left the situation absolutely unchanged.

KING PETER IN RUSSIA.

The Tsar's Welcome.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The King of Servia has arrived at Tsarskoeselo. The Tsar met him at the station.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

King Peter was entertained at banquet at Tsarskoeselo last night. The Tsar, proposing the toast of his health, referred to the visit as a confirmation of the solidity of Russo-Servian relations which would doubtless serve to strengthen peace in the Balkans.

King Peter in reply thanked the Tsar for his cordial reception. He emphasised the relationship with the mighty Slav nation, Russia.

THE HUNGARIAN CHAMBER FRACAS.

Emperor's Sympathy.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Emperor has expressed his sincerest sympathy with the Ministers injured in the Hungarian Chamber. The police are prosecuting the assailants.

MR. GLADSTONE'S TITLE.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been gazetted as Viscount Gladstone of Lanark.

THE CAIRO MURDER.

Assassin Committed for Trial.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Cairo telegrams state that Wardani, the murderer of Boitros Pasha, has been committed for trial. Eight other accused have been released.

THE INDIA LOANS BILL.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

In House of Commons the East India Loan Bill has been read a third time.

THE BOAT RACE.

Oxford Beat Cambridge.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Boat race was rowed this afternoon and Oxford beat Cambridge by three lengths. It was a good race to Hammersmith and from there Oxford led. The race was rowed in sunshine and immense crowds lined the route

FREE TRADERS' DISSENTIONS.

Unionist Club Dissolved.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Unionist Free Trade Club has been dissolved owing to internal differences.

Lord Cromer has formed a Constitutional Free Trade Association which is prepared to support the Unionist party as the most effective means of combating Socialism.

Lord James of Hereford, the Hon. Arthur Elliot and Sir Frederick Pollock have declined to join, and they urge Free Traders to join the Free Trade Union.

Lord James of Hereford, presided at a Free Trade Union demonstration in London, last night, at which Sir Edward Grey was the chief speaker. He emphasised the doctrine that Tariff Reform would disrupt the Empire.

THE BUDGET.

"Passage Practically Assured."

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The *Daily Chronicle* quotes a prominent member of the Cabinet as saying that the passage of the Budget through the House of Commons is practically assured. A compact with the Nationalists has not yet been reached, but a long stride has been made towards a settlement.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Extent of the Increase.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Washington telegrams state that the Naval Appropriation Bill authorises the expenditure of 129,000,000 dollars, including the construction of two battleships, a repairing ship, two cruisers and five submarines.

AMERICAN TRAM STRIKE.

Sympathy for Textile Workers.

LONDON MARCH 23.

Philadelphia telegrams state that the tram workers' strike continues, but that 35,000 men, sympathising with the textile workers, are resuming work.

AMERICAN CONGRESS ELECTION.

Democratic Success.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

According to telegrams from Boston a Democrat has been elected for Congress for Norwell, Massachusetts, which has been hitherto overwhelmingly Republican. The results is attributed to the dissatisfaction with the revision of tariff and the increased cost of living in New York.

ARBITRATION LEAGUE.

Increase of Armaments.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Despatches from New York report that at the Arbitration League Banquet, last night none of the speeches advocated immediat disarmament. On the contrary all agreed that armies and navies were necessary.

President Taft said in order to assure universal peace and arbitration, they were resolved not to abandon armament. Referring to violations of rights of aliens he recommended investing the President in Federal Courts with authority to deal with violations in any State.

The German Ambassador, in reply, disagreeing with President Taft, said that matters involving national honour could be submitted to arbitration. He declared that Germany did not desire to rule the waves.

COTTON TRADE TARIFF REFORM.

New Association to be Formed.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

A meeting of cotton spinners and manufacturers at Manchester has decided to form a cotton trade Tariff Reform Association with branches in every cotton centre.

FRENCH OLD AGE PENSIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Paris telegrams state that the Senate has adopted Workmen's Old Age Pensions Bill by 280 votes against 3.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE.

A Minister's Scheme.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

General Yingchang, Minister in Berlin who has been appointed Minister for War, in an interview with the *Lokalanzeiger* correspondent, said he contemplated introducing universal military service in modified form and also military training in schools. These plans would doubtless bring him into conflict with the Ministry of Finance. However he intended to submit his plans to the Regent and if difficulties were insurmountable he would resign.

RECORD PRICE OF RUBBER.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Rubber has reached eleven shillings per pound, which is a record.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

PICTURESQUE, NOT PRACTICAL.

We have been hearing, now and again, about the propriety of admitting colonial representatives to the House of Lords. The suggestion was again put forward by a peer recently, in the course of a debate on the reform of the Upper Chamber. Lord Lansdowne observed that the idea was picturesque, but not practical. The remark strikes me as terse and true. It is a nice idea to have ever-seas representatives, colonial magnates from the Antipodes, Boers and Britons from South Africa, perhaps a Creole or two from Mauritius, Singalese in their gowns and topknots, and Indian Princes arranged in glittering turbans and flowing robes adding to the colour and brilliancy of the scene. One can work up a lot of fine sentiment in favour of this proposal, as promoting among the diverse subjects of Great Britain a union of hearts and a sense of imperial brotherhood. It may be applauded as a means of drawing the colonies and dependencies closer to the mother-country, of knitting them together more firmly in the bonds of love and friendship. But would they agree, for instance, to a scheme of tariff reform, unless they perceived in it some special benefit to themselves? Would they relax, in the least, the policy of exclusion, which they have been pursuing so relentlessly against the coloured subjects of the Empire? Will South Africa be disposed to be less oppressive and iniquitous in its plan of campaign against Asiatics? As for Indian Chiefs, will a seat in the House of Lords draw the rulers and the ruled closer together? Will it destroy the forces of disorder in India and clear it of sedition and anarchy? I am afraid that disaffection will not cease to be, even if Mr. Pal were made a peer, and Baron Bannerji were to startle his noble colleagues in the House by a vigorous exercise of his powerful lungs. The proposal about overseas' representatives, if ever it is adopted, will serve only to gratify vanity and stimulate ambition. But it is not likely to do any the slighest substantial good.

THE NEW CORPORATION.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation which comes into being from the 1st of April, is now fully constituted, and in average intelligence it will be much the same as its predecessor. Most of the old stagers have been returned. Among the new members who have got in, there is hardly any one of particular mark. They have yet to win their spurs in the public life of the city. The Caucus was not revived on this occasion; but a circular was issued over the signature of two Justices recommending certain candidates to their brethren. It created some apprehension and annoyance among natives. But the ticket was not closely followed, and some candidates, who were not included in it, have been elected. There was none of the organized and determined movement of three years back for the purpose of achieving a certain end. It has done, however, some indirect good. It has rekindled the interest of the European community in local affairs. The new Corporation fairly represents the various races and interests, constituting the life of the city. There are 20 Hindus, 18 Parsis, 17 Christians and an equal number of Mahomedans. Considering the preponderance of the Hindu population of Bombay, it is well that their number should be larger than that of any other community in the Corporation. The Justices must kind to Parsis, having elected seven out of a total representation of sixteen members. Europeans stand little chance at the general ward elections. But there is a considerable number of European voters, and by concentrating their forces in one ward, they can easily carry one or two seats. Mr. McBain was the only European who sought the suffrages of the rate-payers and having obtained a solid vote from his own community was returned at the head of the poll in the Fort ward. The electorate, which might send in a considerable proportion of Europeans, is the Bench of Justices, but their choice on this occasion fell upon four only. Had other capable Europeans stood forward, they might have easily got in. Government nominations, which are made after all the elections are over, are intended to redress the balance and remedy any defect or omission that may be discovered in the popular representation. The majority of their nominees is generally composed of Europeans. On the present occasion, they have appointed nine Europeans, four Musalmans and three Hindus. I think this is the first occasion on which not a single Parsi has been included in the list. The reason is obvious, there are eighteen Parsis already, and the number is large enough, even taking the intelligence and importance of this community into account.

OLD TIMES.

The Bombay Corporation is supposed to be the best in India. At least we have always thought so, and nobody has yet seriously disputed our title to this distinction. It has its shortcomings, as even the mother of Parliaments has its own, and one may also point to some glaring defects. But, as a general rule, it has worked satisfactorily under the guidance of its old hands. The constitution of the Corporation, since its birth, is much the same, except that two seats were subsequently allotted to the University, and two to the Chamber of Commerce. Happy were the early days of Municipal government in Bombay for the candidates. There were sometimes fewer candidates than seats, and there was no competition, no rivalry and no trouble worth speaking of. Very few electors cared to go to the poll, nor was it necessary then to make huge efforts to bring them there. There was no complaint of bribery and corruption. It was not dreamt of at the time, for the simple reason that there was no occasion for it. We hear a great deal now-a-days of electoral mal-practices. I am not, of course, in a position to say how far the reports are correct. One thing is certain, that the competition is getting keener every day. However constituted, the Bombay Corporation has been able to attain a high standard of efficiency. I believe it to be principally due to the harmony subsisting between classes of the community, both native and European, in this city, and to the saving good sense and sobriety of our public men. Some of our best men consider it an honour to take an active part in Municipal administration, whereas in Bengal most of her prominent patriots are so immersed in imperial concerns that they would not condescend to deal with the humble realities of local affairs. They are too great to apply their mighty intellects to parochial politics. They are too valuable assets of the Empire to fritter away their energy on the health and sanitation of the towns in which they live. Fortunately, our public men on this side of India take a more rational view of their duty, and that is another cause of the success of local self-government in Bombay.

PARSI CONFERENCE.

Judging from the somehow heated discussions in the Vernacular press of Bombay, I shall not be surprised if the proceedings of the Parsi Conference, to be held about the middle of next month, do not turn out to be very cordial and harmonious. The idea originated with Dastoor Dr. Dhala, the high priest of the Parsis of Sind and Baluchistan. He owes his appointment not to the principle of heredity, but to his personal merits and attainments. He was sent by his congregation to finish his education, as the phrase goes, in America, and has brought back with him the energy and intrepidity and advanced views of the Far West. He has been in Bombay for sometime, and has awakened considerable interest among his co-religionists by his discourses on social and religious subjects. He does not seem to attach too much importance to mere ritual. He values the kernel more than the shell, and the spirit of Zoroastrianism above its ceremonial symbolism. He is not particularly disposed to pay reverence to forms and customs and traditions, as such, without regard to their use or value. He moves about with his wife and takes her to public meetings. O tempora! O mores! was ever a high priest seen in company with his wife in public? And the young bishop has further scandalized the orthodox by advocating the admission of females to the Conference. This is, however, one of the minor points on which he has aroused adverse feeling. It is said that some delicate questions of religious usage and ceremonial are proposed to be submitted to the Conference for deliberation. The orthodox section is vehemently opposed to it, on the ground that it would almost be impious to handle such sacred subjects; and they are cordially supported by the priestly class, whose livelihood depends upon the maintenance of ceremonial observances. The critics of Dastoor Dhala fling against him the charge of being a young man. They urge that the guidance of the Conference should be placed in the hands of reverend grey-beards, full of years and wisdom. They also charge him with undue presipitancy. They say that the project of such a Conference, the first of its kind, requires careful thought and deliberation, as well as sufficient time to mature. They say, with much reason on their side, that its postponement till the next cold season will do no harm. If a little more time were allowed for the settlement of preliminaries, the promoters might be able to organise the Conference on a more satisfactory footing, and secure at least such harmony and unity as is consistent with a rational difference of opinion.

DION.

THE LAHORE SEDITION CASE.

Series of Convictions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 23.

Judgment in cases against Lalchand Falak, proprietor of the *Bande Mataram* Book Agency and Kishen Singh, Manager of the *Bharatmata* Book Agency, two of remaining accused in the Lahore sedition cases, was pronounced to-day by Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate, Lalchand Falak has been found guilty and sentenced as follows: (1) For selling a book called *Amanat men Khiyanat*, sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each on two charges the sentences to run concurrently, (2) For selling a book called *Bagi Massih* sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment on one charge to run from the date of arrest, (3) for selling a book called *Desi Fauj yaftar Mauj* sentenced to four years'. imprisonment each on two charges to run concurrently, (4) For publishing a book called *Sarkari Mulazanat* or Government service sentenced to two years' and six months' imprisonment with five hundred rupees fine or six months' further rigorous imprisonment, (5) for selling a book called *Hindustan men Angrezi Hankmat* of "British Rule in India" sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each on two charges, to run concurrently. The accused had been acquitted for selling two books called *Quamen kis Tarch Zinda Reht Hain* or "how nations live" and *ungli pakarte pauncha pahra*. Taken together the accused has been sentenced to three years' and eight months' rigorous imprisonment and 500 rupees fine or six months' further imprisonment.

Kishen Singh brother of Ajit Singh has also been convicted and sentenced as follows: (1) For selling a book called *Bander Bant* or "Divide and Rule" sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each on two charges to run concurrently, (2) for selling a book *Desi Fauj* or "Native Army" sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each, two charges to run concurrently, (3) for selling a book called *Hindustan men Angrezi Hakamat* sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment on one charge, (4) for selling a book called *Bad Masse* or "Christ the Rebel" sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each on two charges to run concurrently from date of arrest, (5) for selling a book called *Amanat Men Khiyanat* sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each on two charges to run concurrently, (6) for selling a book called *Ghadar* or "mutiny" sentenced to one hundred rupees of fine each on two charges, or one months rigorous imprisonment each not to run concurrently accused has been acquitted for selling the two books called *Quamen Tistareh Zinda Rehti Haid* or "how nations live" *Unght Pakar ke Pauncha Pakra*. Taken together Kishen Singh has been sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment from the date of arrest and Rs. 200 fine or further imprisonment for two months. The Court has ordered the copies or books in which a conviction has been made to be confiscated to Government. Mr. Bevan Petman, the Government Advocate, appealed before Mr. Harrison to withdraw all cases pending against Sawaran Singh, the second brother of Ajit Singh, on account of the serious illness of Sawaran Singh.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

Several Casualties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

A big fire broke out last evening in the Sichpur Jute Mill. The efforts of the mill authorities proved unavailing and the Howrah fire-engine was requisitioned, but finding the fire serious the Calcutta Fire Brigade were called in. The Fire however showed no signs of abatement till a late hour. Measures have been adopted to prevent the fire spreading to the adjoining godowns. The cause of the fire is unknown. The property is believed to be covered by insurance. Several casualties are reported.

ALLAHABAD "SWARAJYA" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 23.

When the trial of Nandgopal, charged under Section 124 A commenced to-day the defence began to read the article, "Hindpar quanat" or "Real Needs of India" in which the editor after enumerating the various blessings people of this country enjoy under the present rulers as the telegraph, railways and religious toleration, said that the question which faced the people is the question of bread as continual rise of prices of food-grains meant untold sufferings to people who are poor and are getting poorer every day by increased taxation and high land revenue. The measures he advocated for the relief of the poor were permanent settlement of land reduction of taxation, development of indigenous industries and the protection from foreign competition. In support of his statements he quoted Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and the late Mr. Digby. In "Parmeswara Bhakti" or "Devotion to God" the editor tried to trace the origin of anarchism prevailing in India to the repressive measures introduced by rulers like Lord Curzon and Sir Bampfylde Fuller and appealed to anarchists to abandon their course of action as the murder of officials would not in any way further their cause. The defence has closed its arguments and to-morrow will commence the arguments of the prosecution.

THE PRESS ACT.

Papers Proclaimed in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 23.

The Governor in Council has notified that the two papers "India" and "Suryodayam or Laurove" having published matter of the description contained in section 4 (1) (c) of the Indian Press Act are forfeited to His Majesty.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S HEALTH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 23.

The Governor's condition is unchanged. The visit to Ootacamund for Easter has been postponed.

NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

Are the Confessions Reliable?

When the Nasik murder trial was resumed yesterday morning, at the Bombay High Court, before the Chief Justice (Sir Basil Scott), Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Baptista continued his address on behalf of the third, fourth and fifth accused.

The prisoners in the case are as follows:—Anante Laximon Kanhere, charged with murder; Krishna Gopal Karve and Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, charged with abetment and being present at the crime; and Shanker Ramchandra Soman, Waman alias Daji Narayan Joshi, Ganesh B. Vaidya and Dattatraya Pandurang Joshi, charged with abetment without being present.

Mr. Baptista resuming his address submitted that a confession of an accused would be sufficient evidence against the maker of that confession, but would not be evidence against others. Assuming that to be the principle, he first took the confession of the first accused, and remarked that confession did not disclose any conspiracy. Mr. Baptista then read passages from the statements of the other accused, and observed that those statements, in themselves, were not sufficient upon which to base a conviction for conspiring. At the first meeting of the members of the secret society, the sixth accused threw difficulties in the way of committing the murder of Mr. Jackson, and insisted on the arrival of the second accused before any steps were taken in the matter. It was, therefore, clear that no decision was arrived at at the first meeting. The first accused, when he saw Ganu at Aurangabad for the first time, discussed with him the objects of the Aurangabad and Nasik societies, and the first accused appeared to have said to Sanu that he did not require any help but would do the deed himself. At that time Kanhere seemed to be in need of arms, and he told Ganu that if he was supplied with two pistols, he would do the deed himself. Subsequently, Kanhere succeeded in getting arms and he, without informing Ganu or the other members of the Society with whom he had a conference at Nasik, committed the murder alone. If there was any conspiracy at all to commit the murder of Mr. Jackson, that conspiracy was put an end to at the first meeting. That arrangement having fallen through, Anante made a second proposal in a letter written by him to Daji, who replied that his people at Nasik were not inclined to engage themselves in the "trade." "Trade", counsel said, was a code word meaning "murder." The proposal having thus fallen through there was no conspiracy to commit the murder. At the third stage, there was a conspiracy to murder Mr. Jackson in the theatre, between the second and the third accused. The fourth accused had given the pistols, and he therefore could also be included in the conspiracy, although he had plainly stated that he did not know what was in the parcel which contained them. The fifth accused was, according to the confession, at Dhulia, and he did not seem to take any part in the conspiracy to murder Mr. Jackson.

The Chief Justice here pointed out a passage showing knowledge of the murder on the part of No. 5.

Mr. Baptista: Knowledge would not amount to the offence of being an abetter of murder.

Counsel then went on to discuss the confessions themselves, and said he would first address their Lordships on the admissibility of these confessions and then on their truth. He then cited several authorities in support of his argument that the confessions ought to be rejected. He submitted that their Lordships would be justified in rejecting the confessions, as mere formal certificates by the magistrates did not conclusively show the absence of inducement. His point was that Mr. Pelsiker never directed his mind to moral persuasion. Besides the accused used to meet one another and gathered much information from each other as well as from the police. Counsel then submitted that the confessions were all tutored and hence unreliable. He said the police were not worth their salt as they failed to trace the conspiracy, and had then tried their best to get a conviction of the present prisoners. Counsel argued that to be admissible against all the accused the confessions might be confessions in the strictest sense either an admission of guilt or a statement in which guilt may be inferred. If they required corroboration in order to convict the confessor, the confession could not be evidence against the other prisoners. He asked their Lordships to consider the circumstances under which the accused were detained prior to the making of these confessions. The place where the accused made their confessions and the place where they were detained were both in the same building, which was not a very satisfactory state of affairs. The very next room to that of the Magistrate was used by the police. Did not all these circumstances create a police atmosphere? A basis was supposed by law to spring from a feeling of remorse on the part of the person making it. Here the confessions, supposing them to have been voluntary, had been made in a mere spirit of bravado out of self-conceit and with more regard to mere words than to their consequences. In fact they sacrificed life for the sake of words. This view was confirmed by Mr. Guider, Mr. Khopekar and Mr. Palsiker in their evidence. Mr. Guider said the accused seemed to take a pleasure in boasting of what they had done. Confessions made in that spirit and under such circumstances should only be believed after strong corroboration.

Continuing Mr. Baptista remarked on the quantity of weapons which at various times Ganu Vaidya had in his possession. He suggested the theory that Ganu was allowed to have all these about him, because he was probably acting for some enthusiastic police officer who wanted to find out Savarkar's secret society. He suggested that Ganu never intended any murder; he merely wanted to find out the members of the society and hand them over to Government, but eventually Anante got out of hand. Then of course after the murder his employer in the police could not recognise him. It was Ganu, counsel suggested, who persuaded Anante to be photographed, not, however, for the reason which he offered, but that he might give a copy to the police as evidence. Ganu according to counsel's theory was the instigator of most of the trouble which occurred only in order that he might report it to the police.

In conclusion Mr. Baptista urged that if their Lordships found that the conspiracy ended on 4th October, No. 5 was entitled to an acquittal on the ground that he had taken no part in the conspiracy. If the conspiracy was revived or to put it better, were a new conspiracy formed, then No. 4 might be said to have taken a minor part in it. At all events he was entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

The trial was adjourned till to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

Captain Pennington, 12th Cavalry, is appointed officiating Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Cavalry.

Lieutenant Ransford, 9th Bhopal Infantry, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Major Saunders, 29th Lancers, is appointed Officiating Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport.

Lieutenant Waterwork, First Battalion, Royal Warwicks, and Lieutenant Western, 129th Baluchis, are appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and posted to the Quetta and Meerut Division respectively.

Captain Grant, 106th Pioneers, is appointed Captain at Quetta. Colonel Gastrell, Assistant Adjutant General, Rawalpindi, is appointed Colonel on the Staff, Southern Brigade. He will be succeeded as Assistant Adjutant General at Rawalpindi by Colonel Jermyn, Indian Army.

Major General Mansfield, Indian Army, has been granted a good service pension vice Colonel Inglis deceased, on arrival in India.

Captain A. S Evans, Royal Engineers, is posted to Military Works in the Lahore Division.

Captain Carr Harris, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Lahore Division to the Kohat Brigade.

The Government of India have decided that from the 1st April recruits for the combatant ranks of the Indian Army shall be granted subsistence allowance at 4 annas a day from the date they join a recruiting party up to the date on which they are finally approved or rejected by the Recruiting Officer. Pay will only be admissible from the date of final approval.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

New Suudios and Laboratories.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

"The Sir George Clarke Studios and Technical Laboratories" which H. E. the Governor of Bombay opened in Hornby Road, yesterday afternoon must be regarded as something more than ordinary adjuncts to a School of Art, which is conducted on the basis of a comprehensive curriculum. They are, it is true, an adjunct to the Bombay School of Art, and will provide a part of the training with which pupils at that institution are equipped, but if they are to fulfil the hopes, which actuated their founders their influence will be directly exerted upon a much wider industrial sphere. These studios and laboratories are intended to exercise an educational influence upon the artistic industries of the whole of India.

Students of Indian art, in pottery particularly, have for long realised that the ignorance of the native workman of the scientific bases of his craft had been a firm barrier against his progress. Some of the ancient industries of India have been reduced to total extinction, from this cause, and everywhere it has severely handicapped the Indian workmen whenever he has come into competition with a craftsman trained in modern European methods. To give an example from practical experience, it has been found that to work out in the studio beautiful modern designs in pottery work, to be carried into effect by a native workman, is absolutely useless, nothing more than wasted energy, because the only materials which his limited knowledge permits him to use, are altogether too primitive to yield any satisfactory result. Therefore, it has appeared desirable to engage a staff of experts, who will undertake research into the character and composition of the Indian clays and devise the best improved processes by which they can be utilised to the best advantage. There is no doubt, that India can supply the materials for the finest pottery and porcelain work, but at present she is utterly lacking in the knowledge as to how those materials should be utilised. Government is giving its support to the project and sanction has been given for the employment of four Europeans on the necessary research work. Research work will be the principal sphere of the workers in the new laboratories, but of course the knowledge which is thus derived will be imparted to a few selected pupils who in turn will be able to spread it amongst the actual craftsmen by means of technical classes. As the work progresses we understand that the staff at the laboratories will be ready to study clays which may be sent from any part of India, and to receive one or two pupils from any district where the establishment of a new or revived industry seems possible. Pottery will be the industry which will receive the greatest attention, but at the same time improved methods will also be sought for the weaving of the finer classes of decorative textiles, and for ornamental metal work. There is a very wide sphere of work before the new institution, the importance of which, it is possible to over-emphasise, and Bombay may pride itself on having commenced a new departure in its art school, which is now the only institution of its kind in the world which has a practical research laboratory attached to it.

The arrangement of studios and laboratories was carefully thought out by Mr. John Begg and Mr C. L. Burns the Principal, and Mr. Begg designed the well composed and tasteful building in the renaissance style which has been successfully adapted to serve the purposes, for which the building is intended as well as the peculiarities of the climate of Bombay. It is built of green trap resting upon a plinth of cream coloured "Coorla" with facings, friezes and cornice of white Porbunder stone. The cost of the building has up to the present time been Rs. 98,000, but there still remains carving and other decorative work to be done which will bring the cost of the main structure up to the original estimate of the cost, namely, Rs. 1,02,000. The equipment of the Pottery Section has already cost over Rs. 10,000, and there are three large kilns and other necessary adjuncts to be provided. When these have been added, the Pottery Studio and Laboratory will perhaps be smaller, but for purposes of research and instruction it is believed will be the equal of any similar institutions in Europe and America; and there is every reason to hope that the scientific and artistic work done within its walls will exercise the same beneficial influence upon the pottery of India that has been effected by those institutions for the art of the potter among the nations of the West.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The distribution of prizes and certificates to the successful students of the Bombay School of Art took place yesterday in the compound of the School, His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presiding. His Excellency also performed the ceremony of declaring the building called the "Sir George Clarke Studios and Technical Laboratories" open. There was a large attendance and among those present on the occasion were:—H. E. Rear Admiral Slade; General Swann; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp; Mr. J. Wallace; Mr. and Mrs. G.B. Colemen; Mr. Cecil Burns; Mr. James MacDonald. Mr. J. A. D. McBain; Mr. N.V. Mandlik; Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas; Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Gokuldas; the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey; Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai; Mr. H. D. Wilkinson; Mr. Hussein B. Tyebji Khan Bahadur Mr. C. Murzban; Mrs. Ali Akbar; the Rev. Father Dreckman; and others.

The handsome structure which His Excellency declared open yesterday is built on the English Rennaissance style. The entrance faces East, on the left of which is situated the machinery section of the Pottery Department. The machinery is up-to-date and is driven by electricity. On the extreme left are two rooms, one for the architectural class and the other for the draughtsmen's class. The gallery on this side is used for keeping gas furnaces for burning and glazing pottery. The School has been working only two months at this section and the glazed specimens of pottery work, which were on view, were the first fruits of their labours in this direction. Entering the right wing of the building, the visitor sees the artistic section of the pottery department, and on the further right is situated the room which is used for the antique and still life painting of the School. The gallery on this side is used for the scientific section, where clays are analysed. This section is fairly complete in its equipment. It is a handsome structure and does great credit to Mr. Beg, the architect.

His Excellency was on arrival received by Mr. Cecil Burns, Principal of the School, and others, and conducted to the dais.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL.

Mr. Cecil Burns, Principal of the School, opened the proceedings by addressing the assembly as follows:—

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the staff and students of the School of Art, I beg to welcome you here this afternoon and to express the gratification we all feel at the honour you have done us by your presence upon this occasion. The programme of the proceedings will be to two-fold, your Excellency having kindly consented firstly to present the prizes and certificates to the students who have gained them during the past year, and secondly to open the building before which we are now gathered which will henceforth be distinguished by hearing your name. I shall have a few remarks to make concerning the manner in which this building came into existence and of the valuable work in aiding the artistic industries we are hoping will result from the research and instruction carried on within it, but at present I will confine the few remarks I have to offer to the work of the School of Art. It will be unnecessary for me to occupy the not too ample time at our dispesal tonight by going into details of the number of students attending the various classes in the School and the results of the Annual Examinations, for this information is to be found in the leaflet you have in your hands. The numbers now attending the different sections of the whole Institution will, I think, when taken by themselves be deemed satisfactory, but in order to obtain a correct impression of their significance will ask you to allow me to compare those of the past year with similar figures relating to the year 1900. These annual gatherings were first instituted in 1900 when the total number of students on the roll of the whole School was 336 with a class attendance of 427, while in 1909 the total number of students had risen to 580 and the class attendance to 801. Thus in 10 years, it will be seen that 255 students have been added to the total number attending the School and 374 to the number of class attendances. Judged, therefore, by numbers,

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Budget Passed.

NEW INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT.

COST OF THE SUMMER EXODUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

THE Imperial Legislative Council assembled this morning, the Viceroy presiding. The questions were all put and answered.

The Hon'ble Sir Fleetwood Wilson, in presenting the Budget for 1910-11, said:—"I rise to present to the Council the Budget of the Government of India for 1910-11. What I laid before the Council on the 25th February was the financial statement which the rules define as our preliminary financial estimates for the ensuing year. What I now submit is the Budget proper. It consists of our estimates in their final form as revised in the light of our latest information and the discussions which have taken place on the preliminary estimates in the Chamber. Hon'ble members will find before them the usual statements with a short route indicating where the figures differ, and why they differ from those in the preliminary estimates. The full explanatory memorandum which was appended to the financial statement will be brought into exact statistical agreement with the figures of the Budget, but this will take a little time and it will be reprinted in its final form separately.

"I need not occupy the time of the Council by any lengthy dissertation on the figures of the Budget; in no essential point do they differ from those which have already been discussed with a fullness and ability which make further explanation on my part superfluous. The alterations which have been made in the financial statement are few and unimportant, they raise no question of principle and all that I need do to-day is to refer to them in the briefest possible manner.

"In our revised estimate for the current year we have made a few corrections which have the effect of raising the expected surplus by £20,000. Our latest returns of Customs Revenue indicate an improvement of about £44,000 over the figures I took in February, partly as the result of the new duties and partly owing to a sharp revival in piece-good imports. A saving of £67,000 is expected in our political expenditure as His Majesty the Amir seems unlikely to draw before the 31st March on his subsidy to the extent we provided for. On the other hand, a part of the military lapses will be utilised in replenishing army stores and the refunds of advanced opium revenue will probably be about £80,000 heavier than we expected. There are a few smaller charges with which I need not trouble the Council in future. Indeed, I think, I shall probably dispense with any further corrections of the current year's estimates. After the presentation of the financial statement the interest in the figures has now become chiefly statistical, there is now marked advantage in bringing them up-to-date, and there may be some danger of confusion with the Budget estimates for the ensuing year. The position is different. The character of the season, the movement of trade, the action of local Governments and many other factors are of importance up to the very last moment as guides to the probable revenue of the year and we have in addition to incorporate any changes in the figures which may follow the discussion in this Council or as regards "Divided" heads; in the Legislative Councils of the different provinces the net effect of the charges which have thus taken place in our estimate for 1910-1911 is an improvement of £130,000, so that I now take our Budget surplus at £376,000. It is still a narrow margin to work upon and nobody will be happier than I shall be if my hon'ble friends who have been criticising me for caution turn out to be true prophets. The main reason for the improvement which I have assumed is the steady revival in business, the excellent harvest reports from all quarters and the heavy remittances from abroad for trade purposes. I have, on all these considerations, decided to raise our preliminary estimate of net receipts by £100,000, of Salt Revenue by £30,000, of Customs by £20,000 (chiefly under piece-goods) and of Excise (Imperial share) by £23,000. I have reduced the estimated revenue by £7,000 in consequence of the modification which the increased duties underwent when passing through the Council, a reserve provision of £20,000 has been made chiefly in connection with political and frontier charges and £23,000 has been inserted for an unexpected payment to the South Indian Railway Company of which the Secretary of State has just advised us by telegram. The other changes are of comparatively small importance and are nearly all under provincial heads of account.

"Turning now to ways and means I have no changes to record of capital expenditure and none of any moment in receipts on capital account. But the heavy trade remittances of last few weeks have greatly strengthened the Secretary of State's balance and the Budget provisions of Council drawings for next year has been reduced £15½ millions subject to all the usual reservations. The large drafts upon us are being partly met from out-treasury balances which will in consequence fall somewhat below 18 crores on the 1st April next or about £600,000 less than was assumed in the financial statement. The Secretary of State, however, has also remitted £750,000 through our currency chest and he will probably employ some part of the proceeds of his drawings in adding to the gold standard reserve, while we shall meet the draft in India from the six crore silver nucleus of that reserve. With this brief description I leave the Budget of 1910-11 in the hands of the Hon'ble Members. There will be no discussion on it to-day, but on the subsequent date contemplated by the rules which, I understand, your Lordship intends to fix for next Tuesday, there will be an opportunity for such remarks as Hon'ble Members wish to offer without moving resolutions or dividing the Council."

After Mr. Fleetwood Wilson had spoken the Bill to amend the Glanders and Farcy Law and the Prisons Act Amendment Bill introduced at the last Council were both passed.

THE PATENT ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson introducing the Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act (95 of 1888) said the Act of 1888 was based in all material respects on the previous Act of 1859 from which it did not substantially differ except in the inclusion of provision for the registration of designs. The Act was passed five years after the English Statute of 1883, but in view of the fact that the volume of patent work in India was small, it was not at that time considered desirable to adopt in its entirety the procedure which the English Statute prescribed. Circumstances have since changed. The Industrial development which has been a noticeable feature of the past few years in India has brought about a marked increase in the work of the Patent Office; the number of applications annually received is rising rapidly as may be gathered from the fact that the receipts have nearly doubled in

ten years. At the same time attention has from time to time been drawn to a number of points in which the procedure under the existing Act is antiquated and cumbrous, and it is considered desirable to remove those defects and follow the example of most British possessions by bringing the practice in this country into conformity, as far as circumstances permit, with that followed in the United Kingdom. The Bill which is now to be introduced has therefore been drafted so as to follow the English Statute of 1907 as closely as possible, except in so far as material variations are necessitated by the different conditions prevailing in India. The Statement of Objects and Reasons and the notes on clauses explain fully the changes which it is proposed to make. Many of these changes are in matters of detail connected with the remodelling of the Act and call for no special mention. The points of importance to which I need refer are therefore comparatively few. What remarks I have to make I would like to preface by enunciating the general principle that in any enactment for the protection of inventions and designs two cardinal points must be kept in view. These are the encouragement of the inventor and the protection of the public. The first of these requires that the method of obtaining patent rights should be made as simple as possible. The number of intermediate steps which have to be taken before a patent is granted should be reduced to a minimum and at the same time the protection granted should be adequate. The second point is, perhaps, even more important. It is necessary to see that the protection is not where it is not due, and that rights and abilities of other inventions of the public are not infringed.

Having explained the procedure under the present law he showed that the inventor was not encouraged and the public had not sufficient opportunity of objecting to the grant of an exclusive privilege, and said the procedure prescribed by the Bill is designed to remedy these defects. It will not now be necessary to file two separate documents explaining an invention. The application will be accompanied by a specification defining the nature of the invention. If defective, the specification will be returned for amendment, but up to the date on which it is either accepted or refused, the whole of the proceedings will be confidential and no publication can take place. As soon as the specification is accepted, provisional protection will then be granted and published for a period of three months during which objections to the grant of a patent may be lodged. At the end of three months if there is no opposition or if the objections are over-ruled the patent will be sealed. "I think that Hon'ble Members will concede that this procedure not only affords the inventor better protection than he at present enjoys, but secures to the public adequate opportunities for examining and objecting to the application." Having touched on various other points in the Bill, Mr. Robertson concluded finally as regards the administration of the law that a patent office is formally constituted so that most of the powers previously exercised by the Governor General-in-Council are delegated to a Controller of Patents and Designs who will as in the United Kingdom, be properly accessible to the inventor and the public; the ultimate authority of the Governor General-in-Council and of the Courts is at the same time provided for. The Bill as orginally framed was circulated to local Governments, Chambers of Commerce, Patent Agents and others, and their opinions showed that it was recieved with favour and that the proposed procedure is considered to be a great improvement on that obtaining at present. Some criticisms on points of minor importance have been offered and after full consideration, the draft Bill circulated has been amended so as to incorporate such of these points as seemed to be worthy of attention. It is this amended Bill which I now seek leave to introduce. I do not think it will be considered that the Bill is of a contentious nature in any respect, but it will be desirable to circulate it again in its present revised form for an expression of opinion before submission to a Select Committee.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson introducing the Bill to amend the Indian Immigration Act said :—At the meeting of this Council held on the 25th February last when a discussion took place on the position of British Indians in Natal, the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell mentioned that the Government of India hoped to be able shortly to introduce a Bill for the purpose of enabling the Governor General-in-Council to prohibit emigration to any country in which he is dissatisfied with the treatment of British Indian subjects of His Majesty. I now beg leave, My Lord, to introduce the Bill to which Mr. Maxwell referred. The existing law governing the emigration of persons under an agreement to labour for hire in countries beyond the limits of India is contained in the Indian Immigration Act (17 of 1907). Section 4 of this Act declares emigration into certain specific countries to be lawful, and enables the Governor General-in-Council to add to the list of such countries. By Section 5, the Governor General-in-Council can prohibit emigration to a country to which it has been declared to be lawful, but only on such grounds as the prevalence of epidamic diseases in the country, excessive mortality among the emigrants, inadequate protection of the labourers, or non-enforcement of their agreement or the omission to comply with the request made by the Government of India for information relating to the emigrant. In all these cases it is only the disability of indentured Indians that are taken into account before an order of prohibition can be made. Once their indentures have expired their subsequent condition and treatment do not under the law as it stands enable the Government of India to interfere with a view to preventing further emigration from taking place. It has now been decided that the power to prohibit emigration should be extended to cases where the Governor General-in-Council is dissatisfied with the treatment of free Indians, and in order to cover this ground for prohibition it is proposed to re-enact section 5 of the Act by the Bill which I am now introducing so as to make it possible for the Governor General-in-Council to prohibit emigration for any reason which he may consider sufficient. The provisions of the existing Act which require certain specific grounds to exist before such action is taken will disappear and the question of prohibition will be left to the discretion of the Governor General-in-Council. I need hardly add that the powers which it is proposed to take will not be lightly exercised. Emigration will not be closed without full discussion of the circumstances of the case with the country concerned such as we have recently had with Natal, the position in regard to which was stated in the declaration made by the Government on the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's resolution on the 25th of February. I now beg, My Lord to introduce the Bill to amend the Indian Immigration Act 1908."

Mr. Gokhale congratulated the Government on the promptitude with which they had brought forward the Emigration Bill. The country he said was deeply grateful to Government for the measure. This would produce an excellent effect and materially strengthen the Viceroy's hands in dealing with the grievances of Indians in Natal.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson replying Mr. Subba Rao's question re-exodus to the Hills said :—

1. Statements showing the number of months spent at hill stations during each of the last three years by the Government of India and by the Provincial Governments from which returns have been received and the additional expenditure involved during the same period in the moving of the various head quarters to and from the hills are laid upon the table. The Government of India do not propose to open the question of shortening their own or the Local Government's stay at hill stations. The papers laid upon the table for three years showed that the move of the Government of India cost Rs. 8,53,000 in 1907, and Rs. 9,30,000 in 1909. The Madras Government about Rs. 42,000 in each year mentioned, the United Provinces Rs. 68,000 and Rs. 90,000 respectively, the Punjab Rs. 67,000 and Rs. 54,000 respectively, Burma Rs. 47,000 and Rs. 55,000 respectively, and the Central Provinces Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 9,000 respectively for the years named.

Sir Harvey Adamson in replying to the Hon. Mr. Subba Rao's question regarding recruiting for the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service said, the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service is filled up partly by promotion of officers from the subordinate service, and partly by selection of persons possessing prescribed educational qualification who are not already in Government service. The only Province, in which any form of competitive examination prevails is the Punjab, where out of the total number of probationers annually recruited, two are appointed by Competitive Examination among nominated candidates. The Government of India have issued a resolution that special competitions for entry into Government service should as a general rule be dispensed with. The resolution was published in the "Gazette of India," dated 12th March 1904.

Mr. Subba Rao asked two supplementary questions as to why the expenses of the Bengal Government at Darjeeling were double than those of Madras at Ootacamund and if the expenses incurred at Poona by the Government of Bombay were included in the financial statement, Sir Harvey Adamson claimed fresh notices.

THE QUESTIONS.

Sir T. R. Wynne in replying to Hon'ble Raja of Kurupam's question of construction of the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway line said the only obstacle in the way is the question of being able to provide the necessary funds. The claim of the line to a place in the programme of Railway Capital expenditure for 1911-12 will receive careful consideration. The programme in under preparation.

The Hon. Mr. Miller replying to Raja Vairicherla Virayhadre's question regarding Vizgapatam Harbour scheme said :—The Secretary of State was asked in September 1908 to obtain the best professional advice available in England and the present state of the case is that the preliminary report of the experts who were consulted in the matter has recently been received and is under the consideration of the Government of Madras. The farther proposals of the Madras Government which are awaited will receive consideration as soon as received. No estimate has been drawn up; the local engineers assumed that the cost would be about 110 lakhs, but the experts consulted by the Secretary of State are of opinion that the cost will probably be largely in excess of this sum. The question of the sources from which the cost is to be met has not yet been considered.

Mr. Miller in replying to Mr. Chitnavis' question re the scheme for a cattle survey of India said: Owing to lack of funds or staff or both it has been found impossible in most Provinces to proceed with the scheme for the complete cattle survey recommended by the Government of India in 1906 though the principle of the proposal has generally been accepted. Similar difficulties still exist and it is doubtful whether anything would be gained by again pressing the proposal in its original form on the local Governments at this time, but the Government of India are inclined to think that partial surveys of specific tracts where the conditions are or were, in the past, favourable to cattle-breading might give valuable results, while at the same time preparing the way for future actions on a more extended scale. They have accordingly asked the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, to consider on the light of the information obtained during his tours, whether any local Governments are prepared for a limited survey of this description and whether any other steps should be taken to collect information likely to be of use as a basis for a systematic survey at a latter date. On receipt of that officer's reply they will again consider the question of addressing the local Governments.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Madholkar in moving his resolution made a long speech. He referred to the speech delivered by the Prince of Wales six years' ago on his return from the tour to the Colonies when His Royal Highness exhorted the British nation to "Wake up" to the exigencies of its present situation and to brace itself for the keen struggle of competition with other advanced nations in the field of industrialism by a proper system of national education. After referring to Lord Dufferin's resolution issued twenty-two years' ago and the subsequent creation of Technical Institutions and Industrial Schools in Bombay and other Presidencies, he said: There is, however, nowhere yet a technical institute which in the language of Lord Macdonnell is the highest embodiment of instruction in the particular arts or industry which it professes to teach. There is still to come into existence what was so strongly recommended by him, a central institution for each Province directing and controlling the teachings of the schools scattered throughout the Province, inspiring them with new ideas and furnishing them with good designs. I would in the first place point out that the kind of College I advocate is intended to supply a want which is already felt; secondly that the supply of this demand is urgently needed for the present and future well-being of the country and cannot be ignored without injuring a highly beneficial movement, and thirdly that it is a want which is not met by any of the existing institutions and does not involve any reduplication of machinery or departure from the policy expected by Government. The institution proposed is for giving instruction in the higher branches of Mechanical Engineering, including machine construction, electrical engineering, marine engineering, railway engineering, textile manufacture, mining and metallurgy and the different departments of industrial chemistry. A first class Technological College in each Province providing instruction in all the various departments and branches of technology will, I fear, be considered at present beyond the range of practical politics. But the time has long since arrived when there should be for India at least one first class fully equipped College of Technology comprising within its scope the different departments of industrial technical knowledge demanded by the circumstances of the country. The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore cannot according to its constitution and object supply the purposes of the college pleaded for. It will be devoted to post graduate studies and research particularly in science. It will be in no sense a trade school and will not deal with what may be called minor manipulative processes of particular industries. The immense importance of research and investigation is not denied and the necessity of such an institution as the Indian Institute of Science is not questioned. All I pointed out is that it will not take place of a College of Technology in which the practical and commercial aspects of an industry have to be as much kept in view as the thorough grounding in principles, the Tata Institute will crown the edifice of our system of scientific education. The proposed college will occupy a lower storey intermediate between that institute and the existing technical institutions. Further, it has to be remembered that the Bangalore Institute will confine its scope to only some of the Departments which the suggested Polytechnic College will take up, and there will be no overlaping of work as regards ways and means. I frankly admit that a Polytechnic College worth the name will require not less than a crore of rupees for capital outlay and from eight to ten lakhs a year for recurring expenditure.

Mr. Malik Hauyat Khan supported the general idea of resolution. Mr. Madge also spoke and alluded to the importation of trained men from abroad to supervise Indian industries.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S REPLY.

Sir Harvey Adamson replying at length to Mr. Mudholkar's first resolution began by saying the Government, could not accept the recommendation. Provision for technical education was being made by the different Provinces as quickly as funds permit and many new schemes had been already started. He then proceeded to give long hints of the schemes proceeding in the various Provinces. He continued, as the Council are aware that the Indian Institute of Science is progressing and will make provision for the teaching of applied science in some directions on a scale not hitherto attempted in this country. To start a Polytechnic and reduplicate the instruction would be an extravagance. But, he continued, something may be promised to be done in the direction proposed by the Hon'ble Member though not quite what he has advocated. We may possibly find that out of many promising technical institutes now setting to work all over this country some may develop specialities of their own and attract students from other parts of India. The Secretary of State had raised the question of the undesirability of duplicating scientific work and had asked Government to discuss the possibility of so co-ordinating and dividing the work of research and teaching for industrial purposes as to insure that the funds which the local Governments are able to devote to this object shall be utilized to the best possible purpose in the interests of the country as a whole. This suggestion was now under consideration."

After Sir Harvey Adamson had spoken Mr. Jinnah supporting Mr. Mudholkar's first resolution compared the conditions of technical education in Japan and drew various conclusions.

Mr. Subba Rao also supported the scheme and complained there was no systematic policy or continuity in official endeavour far technical education.

Mr. Malaviya also supported the resolution and appealed to Government to give effect to the scheme laid down by Mr. Mudholkar.

Mr. Gokhale who followed Mr. Malaviya alluded to the Russian system of technical education and said that technical education has to proceed from top to bottom. The duty of the Central Government is to attempt at combination and urged that an inquiry should be made on general terms by means of appointing a Committee.

The Viceroy then put the resolution to the Council.

Mr. Mudholkar asked for a division and the resolution was lost by 17 votes to 35. At half past one o'clock Mr. Mudholkar then moved his second resolution.

Mr. Mudholker in moving his second resolution said that his position was stronger, because Government urged the necessity of such an institution. The action of the Secretary of State, he said, in withholding sanction for an Institute of Chemical Technology in the United Provinces was a surprise. The scheme proposed at the Naini Tal Conference in 1907 was well thought out and the result of mature deliberation. It had also received the sympathy and support of the local Government who were in complete touch with the commercial activities of the country.

Sir Harvey Adamson replying to Mr. Mudholkar's second part of the resolution regarding a College of Technology at Cawnpore and the provision of similar colleges in other Provinces, said the latter had considered their needs and made proposals, and he did not think an institution on the Cawnpore model would be the best thing for all. If the resolution meant that the Government of India should press upon the Secretary of State such developments of technical education as are best fitted to each Province then this was a course Government had already pursued. Sir Harvey Adamson next proceeded to give a full history of the proposed school of Technology at Cawnpore, the personel of which was estimated to cost Rs. 1,15,000 per annum. The remainder of the maintenance, including studentships and scholarships were to bring the total annual cost of the institute up to Rs. 2,51,000. The failure of the rains in 1907 prevented funds being collected for the college. On 30th July, 1909, the Secretary of State gave his general approval to the whole scheme of which the Cawnpore Institute formed a part, only being introduced when the financial position in the Province should permit and also depreciated any avoidable duplication of work. The Government of India still awaited the views of the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces on certain criticism and suggestions of the Secretary of State. Regarding Bangalore it was not possible to state the precise scope of the work there, but applied chemistry would form an important branch of work. Sir Harvey Adamson thought a Committee could be of no use at the moment and he was unable to advise the Council to pass the resolution.

After Sir Harvey Adamson had replied to Mr. Mudholkar's second resolution the Viceroy rose and said he thought that the question had been thoroughly discussed and that there was no necessity for going into further details. Sir Harvey Adamson had fully explained the Government views and he hoped that Hon. members were satisfied.

Mr. Mudholkar then said he would not press the resolution as Sir Harvey Adamson had promised the question would receive further consideration.

His Excellency again rose and said that he proposed to allow only twenty minutes to each member during the final Budget discussion. He hoped that members would not deliver speeches dealing with details, but would discuss this budget generally. He thought ample time had been allowed in debates up to the present. For the discussion of questions the time limit of twenty minutes would not refer to the Financial Minister or ministers replying to criticisms dealing with their departments.

The Resolution was withdrawn and the Council adjourned to 29th March.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

(Continued from page 5.)

I think it will be agreed that substantial progress has been made. Such an Institution as this cannot be judged by such a test only. It might contain a large number of students and yet fail wholly to fulfil the purpose for which it was founded. A Central School of Art should be mainly engaged in teaching the higher branches of Art. It is, therefore, still more satisfactory feature of the comparison to find that the increase in the number of students attending the School is almost entirely due to the increase that has taken place in the advanced classes. In 1900 there were 26 students studying painting, while in 1909 the number has risen to 92. The Architectural Section in 1900 contained 30 students, while in 1909 108 are receiving instruction. In 1900 the important subject of design was absent altogether from the list of studies, while at the present time design is taught to every student that enters the doors of the School. The figures relating to the Architecural Section are very encouraging. Their rise reflects the extraordinary activity that has been exhibited in the building trades in Bombay within recent years which has increased the demands for trained assistants on the part of the architects and has thus afforded a fresh opening among well educated youths for profitable and honourable employment outside the ever crowded ranks of medicine and the law. The likelihood of this increased demand for tuition in the practice and principles of architectural draughtsmanship as well as the need for more advanced training were foreseen and partially provided for the former by providing the extra equipment the increased number of students would necessitate and by making the educational course practical, and the latter by extending the length and enlarging the scope of the course and by engaging the services of no talented and skilful an architect as Mr. Witter, the Consulting Architect to Government, to lecture to advanced students and to give his advice regarding the whole course of studies. That these efforts to foresee and meet the situation have been successful is, I think, shown in the increased numbers attending the classes and that the provision for the more efficient instruction of the students attending the architectural section is already bearing fruit is to be seen in the higher general standard of draughtsmanship displayed in the work of the students and in the success individual students from this class have obtained. One of our recently passed students, Mr. Trilokekar, not only gained the prize for the best architectural design at the recent Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, but in a public competition of designs for the Grand Hotel at Calcutta which were adjudicated upon by Sir William Emerson, he was awarded the first prize and premium of two thousand rupees. In addition to the training he received in the architectural classes of the school, Mr. Trilokekar has had the great advantage of having worked in Mr. Witter's office for the last two years or more, but he would never have been selected for the post he occupies in that office, but for the fact of his attending the architectural classes of this school and while attending them making the best use of this opportunities. Although there is cause for satisfaction in the increased atttendance at these classes and at the success of individual students, there is, I am aware, much to be done in the way of revising the course of studies and extending them, as well as of improving the tuition before the architectural section of this school, can be considered equal to the best of its kind in Europe, and that is the only ideal we should aim at in regard to any section of the School of Art. But we have many talented architects in Bombay from whom practical assistance is possible. We have the ground for the necessary building, and I, therefore trust before my time for retirement comes, to see a well-equipped architectural school well-housed, with a museum of comparative architectural casts attached to it and the whole under the superintendence of a trained architect with a staff of experts as lecturers in the various subjects, practical, theoretical and historical, needed for the proper training in this, the greatest and most comprehensive of the arts. Government in the past has been generous to this Institution as representing the artistic side of the life in this Presidency as the new building before you testified, so, perhaps, we shall have to wait some little time before the ideal architectural school I have outlined is translated into fact. Of its need there is no question among the architects who would gain immensely by the increased knowledge and skill on the part of their assistance, and even the unprofessional observer can detect possibilities of improvement as regards taste, arrangement and even construction, in some of the recent buildings erected in Bombay, while the increasing numbers attending the architectural section is additional evidence of the direction future developments should take. Before asking your Excellency to be good enough to distribute the prizes to the successful students, I should like to make some reference to the loss the school has sustained by the recent death of Mr. Ganpat Kedari who, for over thirty years, has been intimately connected with the School and who for twenty years was Head Drawing Master and was a well-known figure on these occasions. His loss will be keenly felt by his colleagues and by those among the students who knew his industry and method as a worker and his kindness as a man. I understand a movement is to be started to perpetuate his memory and his long connection with the school by founding a prize, so that on occasions like the present, he may not be forgotten. This will, I am sure, be a very appropriate memorial of his work here, and when next your Excellency honours us by distributing our prizes, I trust a "Ganpat Kedari" prize will be added to those I now ask your Excellency to hand to the students who have gained them."

His Excellency then gave away the prizes to the successful students.

NEW LABORATORIES.

Mr. Cecil Burns, requesting his Excellency to declare the "Sir George Clarke Studios and Laboratories" open, said :—

Your Excellency,—I now have the honour to request you to perform the second of the two ceremonies connected with your gracious visit here this afternoon, that of declaring open the building you have consented to honour with your name. A brief outline of the successive additions which have built up, this Institution from its modest beginnings in 1853, has been given in the little souvenir of the present ceremony that is in the hands of those ladies and gentlemen who have favoured us with their presence here to-night. In that the main facts connected with its history will be found and will therefore need no recapitulation from me; but the manner in which this particular building came into existence and the reasons for its existence at all may not be with interest to you upon the occasion of its formal opening. It is an outward and visible result of certain resolutions in favour of the encouragement of artistic and technical education passed at the Educational Conference held at Simla in 1903 at the instance and under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Curzon. After these resolutions had been passed the Government of India held an inquiry regarding the general want of the country as regards artistic and technical education, and much interesting information was gathered by the Committee which held the enquiry and as was only to be expected when an educational subject is under discussion, the most divergent views were expressed before them especially by experts. The result of this inquiry was that the Government of India called upon the Local Governments to formulate schemes suitable to the peculiar circumstances each had to face. Mr. Edward Giles, the then Director of Public Instruction, than whom the School of Art has never had a better friend, invited all those interested in artistic and technical education in the Bombay Presidency to a Conference, and from the resolutions and proposals passed by that Conference the Government of Bombay was able to send up to the Government of India a scheme that met with so much approval that nearly the whole of the proposals it contained were sanctioned, and Bombay was granted more than half of the total annual sum set aside for these particular purposes by the Government for the whole of India. The proposal to build these studios and laboratories and to engage trained experts from Europe to supervise them was an important part of the scheme sent by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India. It was the outcome of the experience that had been gained in this School and especially in the Lord Reay Art Workshops of the hopelessness of attempting to improve the artistic character of the articles made in what are called the artistic industries without, at the same time improving the materials and the processes by which these articles are produced. These materials and processes depend for their success upon a knowledge of Chemistry and Physics, and there is not one of the applied arts in which applied science is not an equally important factor in the successful result. How, for instance, is it possible to improve the pottery industry and introduce into India porcelains and other classes of fictile art which depend for success almost entirely upon delicate chemical and physical combinations in the fire at determined temperatures when scarcely a man among the native potters, I have had to deal with, has even heard of, much less understood the nature or uses of a thermometer. They can rarely read their own language and are cut off from any possibility of studying text books dealing with their craft, by their ignorance of any European language in which such text books are written. It was found to be indeed committing designs that had cost valuable time to work out to the flames when they were entrusted to the best potters India could produce to fix them upon jars or tiles in the potter-kiln. With very few exceptions their entrance to the kiln was the last that was seen of them in any recognisable form. And yet of all the applied arts none offers so wide and varied a scope for artistic treatment as do pottery and porcelain, nor is there one that affords more advantage to the skilful worker on the spot, when in competition with his foreign or far distant rivals. It was on account of its special dependence upon scientific excatitude in its technique as well as for its capacity as a means of artistic expression that pottery was the first of the artistic industries taken in hand, although the possibility of improving the higher and more costly classes of textiles, the ornamental metal work and the wood work of Western India was not ignored, and sanction for the engagement of experts from Europe for that purpose has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. It was not considered advisable, however, to attempt the improvement simultaneously, but to move cautiously taking one subject at a time and to do the work connected with that subject thoroughly and systematically. When this building was approaching completion the question of a suitable superintendent for the pottery section had to be considered. We fortunately had a former pupil and member of staff qualified to undertake the duties of the post, by over two years study in the Chemical Laboratory of one of the most famous potteries, not only in England, but in Europe, and by further experience in other centres of the pottery industry in England. I think it is but right to say that this two years of specialized study was not undertaken by Mr. Fern, the Superintendent of the Pottery section at the expense of the State or of some private individual, as is so often the case, but was paid for out of the money saved while working on the staff of the School and that while engaged in this self-imposed course of study, Mr. Fern was sacrificing the pay of his post. The work he did in England has, however, qualified him for a better post than he had before and I have every confidence from the work that has already been accomplished that the experience and knowledge he acquired in England will be of vital and permanent value to this country. Your Excellency, I have now explained the general idea which underlies the establishment of these studios and laboratories and the need for them.

In requesting you to open this building in which we hope Art will endow with beauty that which is stable and that science will give permanence to that which is beautiful. I trust I may be permitted to express what must I am sure be the feeling of every one present, namely the peculiar appropriateness of one so eminent in science and so interested in Art as Your Excellency have consented to-night to open this building dedicated to both and that he should have allowed his name to be linked with its future.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency then addressing the assembly, said:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Burns, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Two years have passed since I had the pleasure of distributing the prizes at these important schools. In that time there has been steady advance and this day will mark a fresh departure and the beginning of an enlarged sphere of usefulness by the opening of the new studios and technical laboratories. The story of the genesis of this valuable and progressive institution as told in the little pamphlet, specially prepared for this occasion, is very interesting and suggestive. The movement to establish Art Schools in India was undoubtedly the reflex of that originated by the Prince Consort which took practical form in the Exhibition of 1851. I have a dim childish recollection of that Exhibition from which great results followed. The hope was that it would inaugurate an era of universal peace were unhappily disappointed and within three years Great Britain was involved in a great war now widely regarded as unnecessary. But on the side of Art and of industries, the movement which that Exhibition started gathered strength and produced permanent effects still in full operation. My lifetime has seen a renaissance of Art in England and a marked improvement in public taste which has permeated through all classes and has certainly added to the pleasures of life.

In Bombay the direct initiative came from the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, one of its greatest citizens and most generous benefactors and from the first drawing classes established in January 1857 more than half a century ago this fine institution has developed. Those who believe that India is retrogressing or at least is standing still would do well to acquaint themselves with facts.

From when Mr. Burns has told us it is clear that these schools and workshops are meeting real requirements and that their value is now widely appreciated. I am much struck by the statement that in the last ten years 255 students have been added to the total number and 374 to the number of classes attendances. It is most satisfactory to find that the increase is largely in the advanced classes.

Progress in the Arcnitectural section is full of hopefulness, and in a great city like Bombay there must be growing opportunities for the trained Architect as well as for superior draughtsmanship. Some recent specimens of architecture in Bombay are perhaps open to criticism; but the general improvement is most marked. I hope that Karachi where much of the architecture is deplorable, may be induced to borrow talent from Bombay. The great success of Mr. Trilokekar in the public competition for design of an hotel at Calcutta should be a cause of great encouragement to our students. As Mr. Burns tells us there is room for further development of Architectural teaching and we ought to aim at the best possible, I hope, that as the minds of our youths turn from the over-stocked professions and as the B.A degree sheds its illusory attractions, the demands for practical instruction will grow, and will be worthily fulfilled.

"Art, we have been told, is long, and life is very short, while the opinion of experts in regard to the former sometimes differ widely. I should be sorry to enter into the recent controversy upon Indian Art; but certain propositions appear to me to be unassailable. The Art of Indian cannot remain stationary and must feel the effects of outside influences. It is quite impossible to resuscitate ancient Art and go on reproducing it with blind fidelity. It must be our object to build up a modern Art, based upon what was best in the past, borrowing something from the best that the West can offer, but instinct with the life and the spirit of India. The Taj Mahal borrowed inspiration from a foreign source; but artistic adaptation to Indian feeling and condition ranked it among the great monuments of the world. In some branches of Art, India has not approached Japan but may yet do so. A certain weakness in drawing has characterized Indian pictorial art in the past, and this can be overcome by sound teaching. We are often told that the old handicrafts of India are disappearing, and in a sense this is true; but precisely the same process is occurring elsewhere. In the last number of the "Nineteenth Century," Sir Frederick Treves insists that the British people are "losing the use of their hands" and shows to what a great extent manual skill is being supplanted by the machine. In India the use of machines proceeds more slowly than in Europe; but the results are the same. Other causes have operated to check the development of old Indian crafts. Science is now the handmaid of Art, and as Mr. Burns has pointed out Indian pottery cannot be improved, while porcelain and other fictile arts cannot be introduced into India without knowledge that the handicraftsman does not possess. All that we can do is to provide the scientific knowledge and demonstrate what can be achieved by its aid. Government hopes to be able to assist the Indian craftsman by working on these lines, and the new Studios and Technical Laboratories are intended to fulfil the double object of teaching design and of carrying out scientific research. I feel it an honour that my name is to be associated with this effort to improve and develop Indian Art industries and I earnestly hope that it will be successful. The students who will be here trained should be fitted to become pioneers who will spread knowledge in the Presidency and bring new art industries into being. It is useless to bemoan a past which may present itself in far brightened colours than even existed. In Art as in all else we must strive to move onward and upward with the certainty that, if our methods are sound, there will eventual progress, and that if at first the pace seems slow it will assuredly accelerate.

And now I wish to congratulate the prize-winners and to express a hope that they are qualifying for other and greater prizes in life. I am sure that all the 800 students who are now receiving training in this valuable Institution are not only being helped to be useful to India in their generation but to gain the pleasure which skill confers, and the fuller and deeper appreciation of beauty which the cultivation of art can inspire. (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency was then presented with a silver key with which he opened the front door of the building. His Excellency then declaring the building open said :—"I have great pleasure in declaring the Sir George Clarke Studios and Technical Laboratories open, and I hope that from it will spring up a movement which will do much to regenerate the new industries and resuscitate the old ones."

His Excellency before departing was taken round the new building by Mr. Burns.

The history of the movement to establish Schools of Art in India is an interesting one. In the neat little brochure, distributed among those present yesterday, Mr. Burns says :—"The movement was a reflection of and followed closely upon a similar movement in England, inspired by the Great Exhibition of 1851. In Bombay it took a tangible form when Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai, the first Baronet, addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay on the 9th of May 1853. After stating generally the reasons for starting such a School, he made the following offer: 'In case Government consent to provide a building suitable for Class rooms and for Workshops affording accommodation for the several Manufacturers (sic) and to obtain from England a Master competent to afford instruction in the higher branches of the proposed scheme, that is, in Drawing, Designing and Modelling, and to procure Artizans qualified to superintend the several branches of manufacture proposed to be carried on, I shall be prepared to endow the Institution, with Rs. 1,00,000, the whole or, if sufficient, a portion of the interest thereof, to be available for the maintenance of the students and apprentices, until they are in a position to earn wages; and any surplus, which may remain, to be appropriated by Government towards defraying the other expenses of the Institution.' The Government of Bombay, while supporting the proposal, did not feel able to accept it without reference to the Court of Directors in London, as will be seen in the following sentence from a despatch, dated the 10th of June 1853, from the General Department of the Government of Bombay, which says: "Shackled as it is with conditions involving a large expenditure upon the part of Government, the acceptance of Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai's very liberal offer, does not however rest with us, and accordingly, while duly acknowledging his liberal intentions, we have informed him that we have referred his offer for the consideration and decision of your Honourable Court." The scheme was authorized by the Court of Directors in a despatch, dated 27th of April 1854, but instructions were issued that the experiment should be tried upon a modest scale at first. A Committee was duly appointed under the presidency of Sir W. Yardley, composed of six European and four Native members, from whom a sub-committee was chosen to draw up a scheme. This and the question of finding suitable rooms appear to have taken some time, for it was not until January 1857 that the first Drawing Class were opened under a temporary Inspector, Mr. Peyton, for three hours daily, viz., from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m., in the Elphinstone Institution. The first Master appointed from Europe was Mr. Terry, who was appointed Master of Drawing and Wood-engraving by the Court of Directors, and arrived in Bombay in July 1857, while Mr. Crowe, who had been in India some time, was appointed temporarily by the committee to the post of Superintendent in August of the same year. The hours of study remained as stated above, until 1860, when a proposal was made to conduct classes during the whole day. As accommodation could not be provided in the Elphinstone Institution during these hours, Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai lent his house in Sheik Abdool Rahiman Street for the purpose. In 1862 Mr. Terry preceded to England for the purpose of purchasing equipment and plaster casts for the School, and upon his return in 1863, a proposal was made to extend the scope of the School by adding three new Workshops or Studios, respectively, for Artistic Metalwork, Sculpture, and Decorative Painting. To carry this into effect Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai's brother Mr. Rustomji, gave Rs. 7,500 for three years, and Mr. Higgins, an Art Metalworker, Mr. Lockwood Kipling, a Modeller, and Mr. John Griffiths, a Decorative Painter, were engaged to come from England to superintend these Studios, on an agreement for three years. They arrived in Bombay in 1865, and it may be mentioned incidently, that while Mr. Lockwood Kipling held the post of Modelling Professor in Bombay, his son Rudyard Kipling, the well-known writer, was born in a small house in the compound in which the School now stands. The Drawing School was still carried on in the quarters provided for it in Sheik Abdool Rahiman Street, but as there was insufficient room for the new Studios upon the same site, Government provided temporary buildings for the work in the Applied Arts, upon the Esplanade, near to the site of the present School. At the conclusion of their original three years' agreement, Government decided to retain the services of Messrs. Higgins, Kipling and Griffiths, and also took upon itself to pay the whole Establishment. In 1869 the plot of ground upon which the School now stands was set aside for the purpose of the School of Art, and the Drawing School was removed from Sheik Abdool Rahiman Street to temporary quarters close to the Studios for Metalwork, Modelling and Decorative Painting. In this year Mr. Higgins, the Art Metalworker, died and his Workshop was closed for some years. Up till this time the work of the Drawing School and of each of the Studios had been carried on independently of one another, each being under its separate Instructor, but in 1871 the whole were amalgamated into one Institution under the superintendence of Mr. Terry. In 1878 the main building was completed at a cost to Government of Rs. 1,91,490 and the Drawing, Painting and Modelling classes were transferred to their present quarters. In 1880 Mr. Kipling was appointed Principal of the School of Art at Lahore, and in consequence Sculpture ceased to be taught for some time, until instruction was re-started by Mr. Griffiths with the assistance of a Portuguese Modeller—Mr. Gomes—to meet the great demand for modelled ornament upon the many public buildings then being erected in Bombay. The decorations upon the Victoria Terminus and the High Court are among these designed and carried out by Mr. Griffiths and the students of the Modelling Studio of the School of Art at this period. In the same year Mr. Terry retired from the post of Superintendent of the School, and Mr. Griffiths succeeded him, while Mr. Greenwood joined the staff as Vice-Principal. Upon his retirement Mr. Terry commenced a business of Artistic Pottery in the School of Art compound, erecting kilns and producing Pottery on a commercial basis. Ware, based chiefly upon that made in Moolta, and Halla in Sind, was manufactured, and Mr. Terry also introduced jars decorated with designs taken from the Paintings in the caves of Ajunta. Pottery issuing from this factory had a very considerable sale for some years, large quantities being exported to England; but although jars of very good colour were produced, the quality of the body and the glaze were so soft and porous, that the ware fell into disfavour, and the whole of the plant was finally taken over by Government from Mr. Terry and the Workshops were turned into a school for training potters. In 1887 a class for training Drawing Teachers was started in the School of Arts, and a system of Drawing Examinations for Schools, similar to those held in England under the Science and Art Department, was introduced, encouragement being given by Government in the form of Grant-in-aid to all schools throughout the Presidency teaching this subject. In 1891 the decadent state of the Artistic industries of India was receiving renewed attention, and the question of better accommodation being provided for the Applied Arts Section of the School was brought to the notice of Government. Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, took great interest in the subject, and as a result new Workshops were erected at a cost of Rs. 45,000 and instruction undertaken in the following Artistic Industries:—Cabinet making and Wood carving, Carpet weaving, Ornamental Iron working, Jewellery and Metal work, the combined Workshops being appropriately called after Lord Reay. In 1896 Mr. John Griffiths retired and was succeeded by Mr. Greenwood, who however retired in consequence of ill-health in 1901 and was succeeded by Mr. Cecil L. Burns. The School of Art and Reay Art Workshops are now entirely maintained by the Government of Bombay and are under the Education Department. The staff consists of a Principal, Vice-Principal and thirty-four Lecturers upon Design Architecture and Anatomy, Assistant Masters and Clerks. The most recent addition to the buildings in the school compound is that to contain the Sir George Clarke Studios and Technical Laboratories. The work to be carried on in this building will be, as its name implies, of a two-fold character. In the Laboratories research work and instruction will engage the attention of the Professors whose whole energies will be given to working out improvement in the materials and technical processes employed in such distinctively artistic industries as pottery and porcelain manufacture, the weaving of the finer classes of decorative textiles and ornamental metal work. At the same time in the Studios a small staff of designers, potters, modellers and painters with a few selected pupils will endeavour to turn to the best possible artistic uses these improved materials and processes. The need for an institution in which Art and Science work hand-in-hand toward practical ends arose when it became evident that the great barrier to the progress of the artistic crafts in India is the want of knowledge on the part of the skilled craftsmen of the scientific bases of their trades ignorance that has not only stopped all progress, but has been the cause of the total extinction of some of the ancient industries, the reduction of many more, and the handicap of all Indian craftsmen whenever they have been brought into competition with the science and skill of the West. Progress could only be attained by bringing artistic and technical experts from Europe and this could only be done at considerable expense. Funds were eventually provided by the Government of India, and from these funds the cost of this new building has been provided. In addition the appointment of trained and competent experts in pottery, textiles, metal and wood work from Europe has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the first of these, namely, the pottery expert, has been working for some time. The arrangement of the Studios and Laboratories was carefully thought out by Mr. John Begg and the Principal of the School of Art, and Mr. Begg designed the well composed and tasteful building in the Renaissance style which has been successfully adapted to serve the purposes for which the building is intended and the peculiarities of the climate of Bombay. It is built of green trap resting upon a plinth of cream coloured "Courta" with facings, frieze and cornice of white Porbunder stone. The cost of the building has up to the present time been Rs. 98,000, but there still remains carving and other decorative work to be done which will bring the cost of the main structure up to the original estimate of the c

BY THE WAY.

THE LATEST COMET.

The announcement was made a few days ago that a professor at the Observatory of Geneva had discovered another comet which took the form of the letter V and was travelling away from the Halley comet M Bailland, the director of the Paris Observatory, is of the opinion that the Geneva professor has really seen a new comet. "The question is," he says, "whether the new comet is autonomous or whether it is a part detached from another comet, from Halley's comet, for example. Such a thing has been known to happen, for, in approaching the sun, a comet may become broken into several pieces."

CENTENARIAN DARBY AND JOAN.

There is living at Chateldon (Puy-de-Dome) a couple whose united ages reach a total of 204. The man is 103 and his wife only two years younger. M. and Mme. Faye, as they are called, have been married and living together for 71 years, and have brought up a family of nine children. They are in the enjoyment of perfect health and attend entirely to the management of the little household without any help from their children. Needless to say, the old couple have a large number of descendants, many of whom are living in the same town.

POLITICS AND READING.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Edinburgh Public Library, Dr. Hew Morrison, the librarian, said that everybody seemed to be talking politics, and that there was a decrease of adult reading in every branch of the library out an increase in juvenile reading. Bailie Macfarlane said he thought it would have been the other way about, and that people would have taken refuge in the library to get rid of what was appearing in the newspapers. The chairman, however, thought the librarian's explanation the correct one.

SEE MAGNUS'S "MECHANICS."

During the Parliamentary election at London University Sir P. Magnus, the successful candidate, received a letter from a graduate stating that as Sir Philip supported the House of Lords he could not vote for him. The writer, says the "University Correspondent," added: "If you shift the centre of gravity of the Constitution from the Lower to the Upper House, you disturb the stability of its equilibrium (see Magnus's "Mechanics," an excellent text-book)."

THE HISTORY OF THE "OLD VIC."

The somewhat gloomy-looking building in Waterloo-road, now known as the Royal Victoria Hall, which is to be honoured by a visit from the Prince and Princess of Wales, has had a curious history. The foundation-stone was laid in 1817 by Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, husband of Princess Charlotte, and was called the Coburg Theatre. Few people are aware that the foundations of the hall are largely composed of the stones of the old Savoy Palace in the Strand, which was cleared away in order to form Lancaster-place. Edmund Kean played there for the then fabulous fee of £100 for two nights, while Paganini there waved his magic bow for the last time in this country. And then came the lurid type of entertainment compounded of "blood and thunder," to be succeeded by the present enterprise.

A LIVING SIGN.

At Grantham, in Lincolnshire, the curious old sign-post of a "Beehive" is still in sign. Probably no other town in England possesses a living sign. In the branches of a very ancient elm tree opposite the tavern is a beehive and the bees swarm and work as industriously as they did in the far-way days when it was first put up. Under the beehive are the following lines:—

"Two wonders, Grantham, now are thine,
The highest spire and a living sign."

The full lines, written by a local poet, are, according to "Country and Town," as follows:—"Stop! traveller, stop! this wondrous sign explore,
And ery, when thou hast viewed it o'er and o'er,
Grantham, to rarities are thine—
A lofty steeple and a living sign."

STRAWS AND THE RIVER.

The ridiculous habit, writes a rowing correspondent, of wearing straw hats for rowing down to the start is now gradually disappearing. A few years ago practically every boat rowed down to the start thus attired, never mind whether it was snowing, raining, or what not. This year Lady Margaret seem to be about the only club keeping up the old habit. It is a silly fashion at the best. Straw hats are very out of place at this time of the year, especially on the river; they are uncomfortable to row in, and the only good I can find in them is that they are a nice show case for one's button-hole if one has been fortunate enough to bump.

GIRLS AND THE BUSINESS FACULTY.

The old days of feminine incompetence have given place (says the "Gentlewoman") to more stirring and strenuous times, and women have had to keep pace with them. Some schools have been quick to recognise this, and many of them make instruction in sound business knowledge part of their curriculum. Thus from the very first, the modern girl is trained to be methodical, logical and wide-awake. In the early years, this enables her to spend her pocket-money with advantage. When she marries later on she looks well into the ways of her household," all because of this background of business training. Nowadays it is imperative that women should be useful as well as ornamental. The "doll" type of women is at a discount.

A VARNISHING-DAY TALE.

Leighton had one of the great, open minds that would take advice as freely as it was offered. "I mind me," said Boughton, "of a rather typical instance of this which tells against myself a bit. It was the year that he exhibited his 'Rescue of Andromeda.' On the line and next neighbour to it I found, on the members' varnishing and 'touching-up' days, a picture of my own, I forget which one. Sir Frederic was up on a staging working for some hours in perfect silence, which I did not seek to interrupt. After a time he descended from his altitude, and taking me back a few steps by a willing arm demanded a searching criticism. 'If you see anything to suggest, now is the time, my boy, to out with it, or else forever after hold thy peace.' 'Well, I do see one small but important matter that I will mention, as you invite rude remarks.' 'Good! And that is—' 'Well, it's the insufficient-looking little 'bolt from the blue' that seems to cause such agony to the stricken monster of the deep.' 'Not devilish enough!' 'Not much more fatal than a big paint-brush handle.' He laughed, and asked, 'Have you any idea of what such a 'bolt,' or arrow should be?' 'Not at this very moment,' I urged, 'but—' His handed me his splendid palette and brushes and said: 'Now, my son, look out for my return in half an hour, and during that time you have 'carte blanche' to create some lethal weapon that would be likely to annoy, if not to slay, the monster—no fireworks, you know. I mounted the president's scaffold, his palette and brushes in hand, and tried hard to conjure up some deadly and worthy arrono of destruction. I need not say that this honour thrust upon me was soon observed by some of the older members, and taken to be some weird joke of mine. 'Come down from there! Send for Leighton at once, somebody!' They must have thought me suddenly gone mad, as I only said, 'Go away! I have leave to finish this splendid work!' They wanted to throw me out, and might have done so, but for the return of Leighton, who calmed their fears by assuring them that it was all right. I was evolving a heaven-sent arrow to stagger the monster. The laughter me came when I was obliged to own that I had done nothing to the picture except to stare idly at it. Then the fears of the little multitude were appeased and they departed."—"From "Friends and Acquintances," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for March."

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

THE TWO SERVICES.

CHEAP AND RAPID CONSTRUCTION.

During the past decade or so it has been frequently shown that rapid shipbuilding spells economy, and this is again exemplified in the battleship "Vanguard," which works out as the cheapest of all the armoured ships built for the British Navy during the "Dreadnought" era, and is even lower than that for the two "Lord Nelsons," the last of the five "Dreadnoughts." A retrospect of shipbuilding expenditure reveals a steady decline in the cost of tonnage. The "Dreadnought" herself is hardly a fair starting point for comparison owing to the fact that she inaugurated a revolution in design and, like most experiments, was a costly undertaking. From the £1,813,100 which the "Dreadnought's" construction and equipment involved there was a drop to £1,752,768 as the average cost of the three "Invincibles," or £101.61 per ton of displacement. The three "Bellerophons" cost on an average £1,731,905, representing a further decline to £93,065 per ton; while the trio to which the "Vanguard" belongs will on an average have cost £1,696,992, which, reduced to tonnage, works out at the still further reduction of £88,115. Consequently the latter group will be rather more than £3 per ton or displacement cheaper than the "Dreadnought". Moreover, the "Vanguard" is the cheapest of her particular class, with the remarkably low average of £84.41 per ton, or about £16 less per ton than in the case of the "Dreadnought." This is a splendid advertisement for the British shipbuilding industry in general, and Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maximum in particular, for having established a record in rapid and economical construction.

MOBILISING THE "FORLORN HOPES."

A step has been taken which has for its object the inclusion of the Special Service ships in this year's partial mobilisation of the fleet. The Special Service vessels are in the lowest category of the nucleus crew system, and hitherto they have not been brought forward when the fleet has been mobilised on a peace footing. Now, however, it is possible that this year will witness a more comprehensive test of the value of the nucleus crew principle by mobilising the groups of battleships and cruisers which are maintained in commission by skeleton crews. The "Glory" class at Chatham will, it is almost certain, render a good account of themselves and the oldership at Portsmouth and Chatham would, it is believed, show that they are not the "forlorn hope" which they have been designated. The test in any circumstances will be worth the outlay in coal and other ways, because it will provide the Admiralty with data which may result in improving the organisation and working arrangements of this section of the reserve of ships. It will also be of interest to watch the experiment from the personnel standpoint, which is not the least important, in view of the difficulty hitherto experienced in strengthening the complements of ships which are manned all the year round with two-fifths and three-fifths of their full crews.

SHIPBUILDING TOTALS FOR LAST YEAR.

Writing of shipbuilding matters serves to remind of the very interesting set of figures which represent last year's output of shipbuilding among the nations. The great lead of this country was maintained and increased during 1909. We built considerably more than all the rest of the world put together; notwithstanding the great activity in warship construction in every direction. Of merchant tonnage alone the British Empire produced 1,157 ships of a gross tonnage of 1,036,244, while foreign countries built, approximately, 1,340 vessels with a gross tonnage of 805,750 tons. This was a slight recovery from 1908, but nothing like up to the fat years of the industry. Of the above totals Great Britain and Ireland built 1,030 vessels of 1,019,490 tons. The greatest output last year belonged to Messrs. Workman, Clark, and Co., Limited of Belfast, and Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Richardson, Limited, of Wallsend. It is somewhat surprising to find that, putting aside the warship tonnage built in Germany, Holland had a greater output in tonnage than her big and enterprising neighbour, with a hankering after sea supremacy; and that Germany did no more than equal the two British firms named above. Most of the vessels built in the United Kingdom were of the ocean going order; while a very large portion of the vessels built in the United States and Germany were small vessels, to be used as wherries or for traffic on inland waters, such as the Great Lakes. But all these figures only go to show how the necessary it is to take every step that prudence suggests to secure that great supremacy in the carrying trade of the world that our enterprising merchants have built up.

FRENCH VIEW OF THE TERRITORIALS.

Captain C. F. Atkinson has done defence a service by translating General Langlois' criticism on the Territorial Army with reference to a European War. It will be remembered that this distinguished French officer was present at the manœuvres last year, and is one of the few Continental military experts who have faith in a citizen army trained by officers whose keenness and enthusiasm are without the professional mark. Like all soldiers with an intellectual outlook, General Langlois sees the Territorials in war perspective as a factor in defence with the Navy and Regular Army. It is because we cannot get our statesmen to take the same broad view that popular ideas on the subject of defence are so hazy. Like General Langlois, they tell us that invasion is not likely to be attempted but not for the same reason. They trust in an overtasked Navy and modern conditions, he in a Navy which is allowed to perform its proper function by a national Army, which is also strong enough to command trusty European support. If England stands alone, General Langlois believes that invasion is not impossible, but if she has the assistance of at least one Great Power the risks would be too heavy for the boldest enemy to face, and she can obtain such assistance only by the possession of adequate military forces. In Admiral von Koester's words, addressed to the German Navy League a few weeks ago, she must maintain her Army at "the alliance standard of power." This was surely England's policy throughout the seventeen and eighteenth centuries? It was only in the Victorian era that this necessity was forgotten, because there was no one able to stand up to us. Now that the conditions of another time are being repeated, the old conception of the part we should play in the maintenance of the balance of power is reviving. A great war is decided not on sea, but on land. Hence our aim should be to make the struggle Continental from the start by cultivating European alliances. Then, on the outbreak of hostilities the danger of invasion is minimised, because no Power involved would incur the risk of weakness which would result from the despatch of an army to this country. Nevertheless the whole policy of the present Government has been to starve the Army and, to a lesser extant, the Navy also. Unless there is a prompt reversal of such policy a crisis may arise in which we shall be isolated because our friendship is not worth having. What then?

HORSE-SHOES.

A deputation of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress has interrogated the Secretary of State for War on the subject of the supply of horse-shoes for the Army, and urged that the shoemaking section at Woolwich Arsenal should be extended so as to produce all the shoes require for our military horses, as by outside competition amongst private firms the workman's wages suffered considerably. As is well known, however, the manufacture of horse-shoes at the Arsenal has never been a success as regards cost, and, as Mr. Haldane now admits, private firms in this country had to be encouraged, otherwise, in time of emergency, difficulties such as occurred in 1900 might again arise in meeting the demands of the Army in time of war. It is not likely that private firms will maintain expensive plant for the manufacture of any kind of war "materiel" merely on the chance of getting orders when the output of Government factories is unequal to meeting the demand.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND TONIC WINE

The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

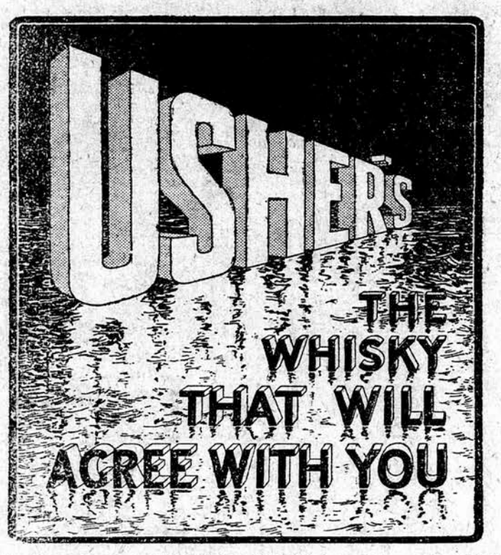
in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries and Stores

Prepared by
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

XX 82

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



Sole Agents:—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW EVENING GOWNS.

Textures of the most fragile and hues of the most delicate characterise the evening gowns for the coming season. The salient points to be carefully studied are the correct line, the manner of veiling, the length of skirt chosen, and the placing of the waist; along with considerable liberty in the matter of draping and of introducing small touches, such as cabochon ornaments, insets of sparkling net, or motives of lace. Satin ought to be dull, not glossy, and there are numerous new stuffs that lend themselves particularly well for such effects as panniers, cut in points or in squares, as well as rather oddly twisted and finished. A tunic of lace thrown over satin, or a satin gown with insets of needle-run lace, with the upper part of the bodice and the sleeves composed of the same, is one of the newest designs of the moment. Much handicraft is displayed in embroideries, in fine and close tuckings, as well as in chiffon closely decorated with filoselle embroidery. Whole gowns of net thickly wrought in floral effect in metallic thread are most beautiful, and such a frock as a soft satin with a deep hem of chiffon thickly embroidered or strewn with roses worked in filigree is a dainty design. As to the cutting of the decolletage of an evening dress, the new season's models allow a good deal of freedom of choice, so that wearers may have their frocks carefully arranged to suit their figures. So long as the sleeves are draped entirely without a seam and the bodice clings closely, there need be no strict adherence to a certain design; for square bodices, rounded ones, or pointed are alike shown. As to colour, shades of blue will find high favour, and there is an entirely new nuance of that favourite hue. It is rather softer than the nattier so much worn of late, but a trifle clearer. Rose-colour, too, is in good shades, and there is a new green, while yellow, with its modifications into orange, flame, and tangarine, is not without its votaries. In using yellow a dash of black ought never to be omitted, and such excellent effects as a small inset in the front of a bodice of a colour, with just an outline of black and the introduction of a touch of lace, is considered good.

PALE COLOURS FOR DEBUTANTES.

The debutante this season will have pale colours in her frocks as well as the white she has found herself limited to wear for so long a period. Little frocks of chiffon, with touches of ribbon in the softest of tints, have usually panniers caught and looped with ribbons or with cabochon ornaments, while narrow quillings of ribbon have once more made their appearance. A delicate colour draped with artistic skill over white or pearl-tinted satin may be made a marvel of grace and distinction by such touches as crystalbeaded net or one of the many exquisitely decorated trimmings, which must all be applied flat, since even the frills used in many instances are put on to produce a flat appearance.

Easy and Simple Home Baking
is assured by using
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
—the *sure* raising powder.
The "Paisley Flour" way is—to eight parts of ordinary flour add dry one part of "Paisley Flour" before making the dough and then proceed as usual.
The improved results in added fineness, lightness and digestibility are very pronounced.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.

Direct from the makers at lowest prices.
Superior far-killing Double Breechloaders from £2-10-0 each a test model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list post free. 9, Leander Road, Thornton Heath, London, England.

The N&C Raincoat

FOR WET OR SHINE MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

POROUS HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT

LIGHT IN WEIGHT SMART IN APPEARANCE MODERATE IN PRICE

ALSO THE N. & C. PORONELLA WATERPROOF A RELIABLE RUBBER COAT IN VARIOUS QUALITIES

TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO. LIMITED.
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S POWDER
Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Nr. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT.

TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

NEW Gramophone RECORDS

TWENTY-FOUR MAGNIFICENT NUMBERS FOR MARCH 1910.

10-INCH RECORDS Rs. 2-8 — 12-INCH RECORDS Rs. 3-12

The figures in brackets at end of selections indicate the speed at which the records should be played. All numbers commencing with 0 are 12-inch, the remainder are 10-inch.

ORCHESTRAS.

0595	Morning ("Peer Gynt")	(80)	New Symphony Orchestra
0594	Anitra's Dance and In the Hall of the Mountain King ("Peer Gynt")	(80)	New Symphony Orchestra
0596	Gems from "The Arcadians"	(80)	Bohemian Orchestra (with Chorus)
2—030500	Ballet Music "Faust" No. 1, Valse les Nubiennes	(81)	Paris Symphony Orchestra
2—030501	Ballet Music "Faust" No. 2, Adagio	(81)	Paris Symphony Orchestra
2—030502	Ballet Music "Faust" Nos. 3 & 4, Danse Antique and Variations de Cleopatre	(81)	Paris Symphony Orchestra
G.C.800	Hobomoko	(86)	Metropolitan Orchestra
0597	Glowworm Idyll	(86)	Metropolitan Orchestra

CONCERT MUSIC.

02208	I hear you calling me	(81)	Mr. Evan Williams (Tenor)
042190	Siegmund's Liebeslied ("Die Walkure")	(80)	Signor Tamini (Tenor)
02200	Four Jolly Sailormen	(80)	Mr. R. Kennerley Rumford (Baritone)
02209	Honour and Arms	(82)	Mr. Herbert Radford (Bass)
G.C. 3857	The Lark now leaves	(80)	Miss Agnes Nicholls (Soprano)
2—033001	Printemps qui commence ("Samson et Delilah")	(80)	Mdme. Kirkby Lunn (Contralto)
03164	Hullo, Tu Tu	(81)	Miss Margaret Cooper (Soprano)

DUETS.

04050	Maying	(80)	Miss Perceval Allen and Mr. John Harrison
04048	The Army and Navy	(81)	Messrs. John Harrison and Robert Radford

QUARTET.

04049	Good Night, thou glorious Sun	(81)	Miss Perceval Allen, Miss Alice Lakin; Messrs. John Harrison & Robert Radford

INSTRUMENTAL.

CLARIONET.

06000	Concertino (with orchestra)	(81)	M. Charles Draper

PIANO.

05520	Moonlight Sonata, Part I.	(81)	Mr. Mark Hambourg
05521	Moonlight Sonata, Part II.	(81)	Mr. Mark Hambourg

HARP, VIOLIN & CELLO.

08022	Largo	(81)	Messrs. Kastner, Fallowes, and Renard

BANJO.

G. C. 6475	Drowsy Dempsy	(80)	Mr. Vess L. Ossman

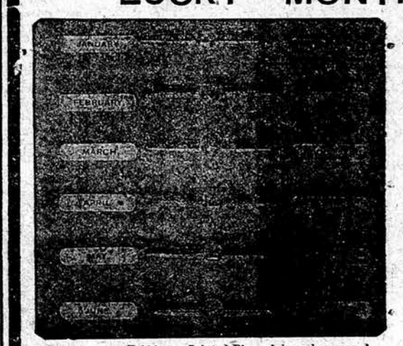
HUMOROUS.

02210	The Referee	(80)	Mr. Harry Lauder.

The above records are now available from all accredited Gramophone Agents, but should customers find any difficulty in getting their requirements satisfied by their local agent they are requested to communicate with

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Post Box No. 118, BOMBAY.

LUCKY MONTH STONE BROOCHES.



T 01611. Jointed Pins, plain or hammered ... Rs. 22-8
Emerald, or Ruby Sapphire ... Rs. 33-12

T 1653 Amethyst and Pearls Rs. 37-8.

S 3038. Earrings, Pearls, and Olivines. Rs. 72 pair.

T 0441 Opal half hoop Rs. 75.

T C162. Pearls. Rs. 63. Turquoise. Rs. 52-8.

S 1121. 18-carat, Pearls. Rs. 88-8.

T 329. Turquoise or Pearl. Rs. 18-8.

S 2483. Locket. Rs. 21.

T 1453. Pearl and Gold Bow, Rs. 52-8.

T 1450. Set of 4 Turquoise Blouse Brooches. Rs. 19-8. Set with Whole Pearl. Rs. 25.

Jan.	...	...	Garnet
Feb.	...	...	Amethyst
Mar.	...		Bloodstone
Apl.	...	...	Sapphire
May.	...	...	Emerald
June	...	...	Agate
July	...		Ruby
Aug.	...		Sardonyx
Sept.	...		Chrysolite
Oct.	...		Opal
Nov.	...		Topaz
Dec.	...		Turquoise

T 1734. Gem Centre M.O.P Enamel Pansy Month Stone Lace Brooch. Rs. 24.

ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH OR V.P.P.

MARCKS & Co. LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

Rs. 36/—per dozen.

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists.

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

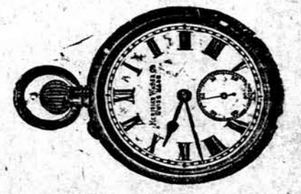
Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP



Meridian Watches.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Have proved the Best for Hot Climates.

Reliable in Every Way.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watch Repairing Department

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

VETARZO · BRAIN AND · NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

● **COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.**—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK

ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.

SPLENDID VALUE. LOW PRICES.

PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
AND
VINEGARS

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—

ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA

J. C. VICKERY,

Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer

179-181-183, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY.

EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.

VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
Ditto, Brilliants	32 10 0
Gold, Enamel and Pearls ..	17 11 6
All Gold	15 15 0

The Largest Stock of Novelties in Europe.

Illustrations and prices for any kind of present sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CAEOCHON RINGS.

Ye KERVS Cabochon	
AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY, ..	
Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings	
Only	£2 15 0.

INVALUABLE

For the COMPLEXION In HOT CLIMATES

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness assured by the official stamp. Bottles, 3s. 9d. & 6s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and

ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

ASK FOR

Shem-el-Nessim

An Inspiration in Perfume

(of all Chemists & Perfumers)

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BATTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Du Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

Knake Pianos

Moderate in Price and absolutely reliable.

S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

Thoroughly tested in all parts of India and found perfect after long trial.

S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

On special terms for cash, on Easy Payments and for monthly hire.

S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

Are absolutely reliable and cost no more than cheap Pianos of inferior make.

S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than wholesale prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Chains, Inverted Lever Ball Brakes, variable gears and all latest Improvements.

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using attached postcard, for Press and Tradesmen and our special offer on sample machine.

HEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION

Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

MORRHUOL CREOSOTÉ

(Chapoteaut)

RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS

Sold by all Chemists.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "poceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of His Majesty's Honorable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM JAKEYMER & Co., 47, Fredrick Street, London E.C.